54432

IN THE MATTER OF:

SUPERFUND PROPOSED PLAN
NL INDUSTRIES, INC.
PEDRICKTOWN, N.J.

COPY

TRANSCRIPT OF
PROCEEDINGS

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MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1993

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TRANSCRIPT IN THE ABOVE MATTER TAKEN AT OLDSMAN MIDDLE SCHOOL, PEDRICKTOWN, NEW JERSEY, COMMENCING AT 7:00 P.M.

A P P E A R A N C E S:

YVETTE HARRIS, COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR
KIM O'CONNELL, SECTION CHIEF
MICHAEL GILBERT, REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER
LARRY TANNENBAUM, RISK ASSESSOR/BIOLOGIST

ACCURATE COURT REPORTING SERVICES
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MS. HARRIS: I AM THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR AT E.P.A. FOR THE N.L. INDUSTRIES SUPERFUND SITE. I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR COMING OUT THIS EVENING AND WELCOME YOU TO THE PROPOSED PLAN MEETING ADDRESSING CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER, SURFACE WATER, SOILS AND STREAM SEDIMENT AT THE N.L. INDUSTRIES SITE IN PEDRICKTOWN.

BEFORE WE BEGIN, I WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE SOME OF MY COLLEAGUES FROM E.P.A. THAT ARE HERE WITH ME THIS EVENING. MICHAEL GILBERT IS THE REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER OF THE N.L. SITE. HE ALSO WORKS FOR THE E.P.A.; HIS SECTION CHIEF, KIM O'CONNELL FOR THE N.L. SITE, ALSO, AND LARRY TANNENBAUM IS OUR RISK ASSESSMENT EXPERT AT E.P.A. AND HE WILL ALSO GIVE A PRESENTATION THIS EVENING.

ALSO WE HAVE STEVE HOLTZ FROM N.L. INDUSTRIES, SOMEWHERE IN THE AUDIENCE. EXCUSE ME IF A PRONOUNCE YOUR NAME WRONG, ANGELO GRATZIOLA WHO IS WITH O'BRIEN AND GERE CONSULTANTS TO N.L. INDUSTRIES.

PAUL HARVEY IS FROM NEW JERSEY

D.E.P.E. AND DILIP KOTHARY IS FROM EBASCO WHO IS E.P.A.'S CONSULTANT AND WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK MAYOR BRADFORD FOR HAVING US HERE.

THE PUBLIC COMMENTS PERIOD ENDS AUGUST 20TH FOR THIS SITE. PART OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM IS TO ALLOW YOU TO GIVE US YOUR COMMENTS AND YOUR CONCERNS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED PLANS. SOME OF YOU MIGHT HAVE RECEIVED IT IN THE MAIL. FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO HAVE NOT, THEY ARE ON THE BACK TABLE AND FEEL FREE TO TAKE ONE. THE DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE SITE ARE AT THE PENNS GROVE PUBLIC LIBRARY. ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINING ANYTHING PERTINENT TO THIS SUPERFUND SITE, YOU CAN FIND IT THERE. YOU MAY WRITE IN YOUR COMMENTS UP UNTIL AUGUST 20TH TO MICK GILBERT. THE ADDRESS IS LOCATED IN THE PROPOSED PLAN.

ONCE E.P.A. CLOSES THE COMMENT PERIOD ON THE 20TH, WE WILL PROVIDE A RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY WHICH WILL SUMMARIZE ALL OF YOUR COMMENTS THAT WE RECEIVE TONIGHT AND WE RECEIVE IN THE MAIL. WE HAVE A STENOGRAPHER PRESENT SO ALL OF YOUR COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS WILL BE RECORDED AND PROVIDED IN THE RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY WHICH WOULD BE IN OUR RECORD OF DECISION. I ASK YOU TO HOLD

YOUR COMMENTS UNTIL AFTER ALL THE PRESENTATIONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN AND THEN WE WILL ALLOW FOR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ONCE MICK HAS GIVEN HIS PRESENTATION.

KIM O'CONNELL WILL BEGIN WITH THE OVERVIEW OF THE SUPERFUND PROCESS FOLLOWED BY MICK GILBERT WHO WILL GIVE YOU A SITE HISTORY AND THE SUMMARY FOR AN ALTERNATIVE THAT E.P.A. IS PROPOSING. BETWEEN THAT TIME, LARRY TANNENBAUM WILL GIVE US A SUMMARY OF THE RISK ASSESSMENTS INVOLVED WITH THE SITE AND THEN WE WILL OPEN IT UP FOR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. THANK YOU.

MS. O'CONNELL: I'M JUST GOING TO GIVE A VERY BRIEF OVERVIEW SO WE CAN GET RIGHT TO THE PLAN. THE PURPOSE OF OUR MEETING TONIGHT IS TO PRESENT E.P.A.'S PROPOSED CLEAN-UP PLAN FOR THE FIRST OPERABLE UNIT OR PHASE, THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROJECT AT THE N.L. SUPERFUND SITE.

THE N.L. SITE IS ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST, WHICH IS A FEDERAL LIST, SUPERFUND LIST THAT WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER A LAW CALLED CERCLA PASSED IN 1980 WHICH STANDS FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT.

THE PROPOSED PLAN, WHICH HAS BEEN MAILED OUT, IT WAS PUBLISHED OR ISSUED ON JULY 22. WE ARE GOING TO WALK THROUGH ALL OF THAT TONIGHT AND WE ARE GOING TO TAKE YOUR QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS ON THAT PLAN AND WE ARE GOING TO TAKE THEM INTO ACCOUNT PRIOR TO SELECTING THE FINAL PLAN FOR CLEAN-UP AT THE SITE FOR THE OPERABLE UNIT.

SOME OF YOU MAY RECALL WE WERE OUT HERE ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO PRESENTING A PROPOSED PLAN FOR OPERABLE UNIT TWO, WHICH PRIMARILY ADDRESSED THE SLAG AND SOME OTHER AREAS OF THE SITE RIGHT IN THE PLANT AREA. SO WE ARE BACK OUT HERE AGAIN WITH OUR CLEAN-UP PLAN FOR WHAT WE BELIEVE WILL BE THE LAST OPERABLE UNIT AT THE SITE.

THE SUPERFUND PROCESS, BRIEFLY, ENCOMPASSES A NUMBER OF PHASES. THE FIRST PHASE IS, OF COURSE, SITE DISCOVERY AND LISTING ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST WHICH ENABLES THE SITE TO BE FUNDED FOR CLEANUP. THE CLEANUP DONE AT THIS SITE HAS BEEN PRIVATELY FUNDED UNDER AN ORDER ENTERED INTO BETWEEN N.L. INDUSTRIES AND E.P.A. FOR THE FIRST OPERABLE UNIT. UNDER THAT ORDER, N.L., UNDER E.P.A. OVERSIGHT, PERFORMED A REMEDIAL

INVESTIGATION WHICH WAS A THOROUGH STUDY TO CHARACTERIZE THE NATURE AND THE EXTENT OF THE CONTAMINATION IN THE SOIL, IN THE STREAM SEDIMENT, IN THE GROUND WATER AT THE SITE.

AFTER THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WAS COMPLETED, A FEASIBILITY STUDY WAS PERFORMED AND ALL THE DATA WAS ANALYZED AND A NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES WERE DEVELOPED AND REVIEWED TO ADDRESS PERMANENTLY THE CONTAMINATION AT THE SITE. ALL OF THE ALTERNATIVES THAT WERE DEVELOPED ARE PRESENTED AND SUMMARIZED IN THE PROPOSED PLAN. THEY ARE PRESENTED IN MUCH MORE DETAIL IN THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION, THE FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT AND THE ADDENDUM THAT WAS PREPARED FOR THE FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT AND ALL OF THAT IS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AT THE REPOSITORIES.

AFTER THE FEASIBILITY STUDY WAS COMPLETED, E.P.A. PREPARED THIS PROPOSED PLAN WHICH IS OUR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE FOR CLEANUP AT THE SITE. WE ARE HERE TO PRESENT THAT TO YOU ALONG WITH A SUMMARY OF SOME OF THE OTHER ALTERNATIVES WE LOOKED AT.

AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT BOTH VERBAL COMMENTS RECEIVED AT THIS MEETING AS WELL AS ANY WRITTEN COMMENTS THAT WE WILL RECEIVE DURING THE

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD, E.P.A. WILL SELECT A FINAL REMEDY FOR THE SITE WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED IN A RECORD OF DECISION. WE EXPECT TO DO THAT SOMETIME THIS FALL.

AFTER THE RECORD OF DECISION IS WRITTEN, THE NEXT GENERAL PHASE IN A SUPERFUND STUDY IS AN ENGINEERING DESIGN WHICH IS A TECHNICAL DESIGN OF THE CLEAN-UP REMEDY SELECTED. AT THE END OF THE DESIGN PHASE, THE REMEDIAL ACTION PHASE BEGINS AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE INITIATED AT THE SITE TO IMPLEMENT THE CLEANUP.

AFTER CONSTRUCTION, THERE MAY BE OPERATION OF MAINTENANCE OF WHATEVER SYSTEM IS CONSTRUCTED AND AT THE END OF THAT PHASE COMES FINALLY SITE DELETION.

THE SECOND PART OF OUR MEETING, IN ADDITION TO PRESENTING OUR PROPOSED CLEAN-UP PLAN, IS WE ARE GOING TO GIVE YOU A LITTLE BIT OF AN UPDATE OF SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN HAPPENING OVER THE LAST YEAR AT THE SITE REGARDING OPERABLE UNIT TWO. THERE HAS BEEN A LOT OF SUCCESS AND A LOT OF WORK DONE. AND WE HAVE SOME SLIDES AND SOME EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THE WORK THAT'S BEEN DONE THERE OVER THE LAST YEAR.

NOW, WHEN WE TALK ABOUT, YOU MAY HEAR

US USE THE TERM 'OPERABLE UNIT' TONIGHT. OPERABLE UNIT IS JUST A PHASE THIS SITE IS DIVIDED INTO TO PERFORM THE CLEANUP EFFICIENTLY. THIS SITE IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PHASES OR TWO OPERABLE UNITS. THIS IS REALLY WHAT THEY ENCOMPASS.

OPERABLE UNIT TWO HAS COME FIRST. THE RECORD OF DECISION FOR OPERABLE UNIT TWO WAS SIGNED IN SEPTEMBER OF 1991 AND OPERABLE UNIT TWO IS WELL UNDER WAY. THIS ADDRESSES SLAG AND LEAD OXIDE PILES, WHICH WERE MOSTLY IN THE PLANT AREA AT THE SITE, DEBRIS AND CONTAMINATED SURFACES AND SAND AND WATER SEDIMENTS. MICK IS GOING TO GET INTO THAT. WE HAVE MADE A LOT OF PROGRESS TOWARD REMEDIATING THIS OPERABLE UNIT AND WE HOPE TO BE FINISHED SHORTLY.

OPERABLE UNIT ONE IS A BIT MORE COMPREHENSIVE. IT ADDRESSES ALL OF THE CONTAMINATED SOILS AT AND AROUND THE SITE AS WELL AS GROUND WATER SURFACE WATER AND STREAM SEDIMENTS IN WHAT WE CALL THE EAST AND WEST STREAMS, WHICH BORDER THE SITE. AS I SAID BEFORE, WE EVALUATED A WHOLE HOST OF ALTERNATIVES THAT WILL ADDRESS THIS CONTAMINATION AND WE HAVE SELECTED OUR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE WHICH MICK IS GOING TO GET INTO TONIGHT.

SO YOU'RE GOING TO HEAR US TALK A LOT ABOUT OPERABLE UNIT ONE. THAT'S THE COMPREHENSIVE OVERALL PHASE TO ADDRESS THIS LONG TERM, THIS CONTAMINATION THAT IS A LONG-TERM CLEANUP.

SO WITH THAT, I'M GOING TO TURN IT OVER TO MICK. WE ARE GOING TO WALK THROUGH THIS PROPOSED PLAN A BIT. WE ARE GOING TO GO THROUGH THE SITE HISTORY AND SOME OF THE FINDINGS OF THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION IN SOME DETAIL.

MR. GILBERT: CAN EVERYBODY SEE THAT? IT'S JUST A SCHEMATIC VIEW OF THE SITE TO SOME OF THE AREAS WE ARE TALKING ABOUT FOR THE PROPOSED PLAN. THIS IS THE INDUSTRIAL AREA WHERE THE SLAG AND BUILDING AND CONTAMINATED WATER ARE. THE SLAG IS ALL GONE AS OF ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO AND THE REST OF IT IS COMING DOWN AS WE SPEAK.

WITH REGARD TO WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT IN THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR THE NEXT OPERABLE UNIT, THIS IS THE WEST STREAM, THE EAST STREAM, THE DELAWARE, WHICH RUNS ABOUT A MILE AND-A-HALF AWAY, SOME OF THE DRAINAGE CHANNELS AND THESE ARE THE SITE SOIL AREAS HERE AND THERE ARE SOME OTHER AREAS OVER HERE WHICH WE WILL BE DEALING WITH.

I'M GOING TO RUN, AGAIN, MOST OF YOU

HAVE PROBABLY SEEN THIS BEFORE, THIS IS THE SITE HISTORY. I WILL BE QUICK. THE SITE WAS OPENED IN 1972 TO RECYCLE LEAD FROM MOSTLY AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES. IN 1982, MAY OF 1982, N.L. CEASED OPERATIONS. OCTOBER IT WAS LISTED TO A C.O., BASICALLY A CONSENT ORDER WITH NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENERGY AND IN DECEMBER IT WAS PLACED ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST WHICH KIM EXPLAINED ABOUT. FEBRUARY 1983 THE PLANT WAS SOLD TO ANOTHER COMPANY, NATIONAL SMELTING OF NEW JERSEY. THEY OPERATED ABOUT NINE MONTHS AND CEASED OPERATION IN JANUARY OF '84 AND FILED FOR BANKRUPTCY IN MARCH OF 1984. WE SPOKE ABOUT IT A LONG TIME AT THE LAST MEETING, BUT BECAUSE THEY STILL OWN THE PROPERTY, WE HAD CERTAIN PROBLEMS BEGINNING WITH AS FAR AS ACCESS AND THINGS LIKE THAT.

IN 1986, N.L. INDUSTRIES ENTERED INTO ANOTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER WITH E.P.A. TO CONDUCT THE RI/FS AND BETWEEN 1989 AND 1991, E.P.A.'S REMOVAL BRANCH, FOR THOSE THAT KNOW GENE DOMINIC, HE'S DONE A SERIES OF DIFFERENT THINGS ON THE SITE, GETTING RID OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS, FIXING THE FENCE AND BERMING THE SLAG-RETAINING WALLS AND THINGS OF THAT NATURE. WE DID

ADDITIONAL SAMPLING IN 1991.

1990 AND '91 WE NOTICED ADDITIONAL P.R.P.'S BESIDES N.L. INDUSTRIES. WE ALSO WROTE A RECORD OF DECISION FOR OPERABLE UNIT TWO.

FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO HAVEN'T BEEN ON THE SITE, SOME OF THE SITE TOURS FROM WHEN IT WAS OPERATING, LET ME BRIEFLY RUN THROUGH WHAT THINGS LOOK LIKE TODAY. THIS IS THE OVERVIEW OF THE SITE. HERE IS THE LANDFILL. JUST TO GIVE YOU A SCALE, IT'S A LITTLE UNDER SIX ACRES. HERE IS THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF THE PLANT. YOU CAN ACTUALLY SEE THE SLAG PILES HERE WHICH ARE NOW ALL GONE. HERE IS PENNS GROVE PEDRICKTOWN ROAD AND THIS IS THE RAILROAD TRACKS OVER HERE AND ROUTE 130 LIES DOWN THAT WAY.

THIS IS THE VIEW COMING IN, WHICH YOU SEE ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE SCREEN. THIS IS THE SLAG PILE OVER HERE. SOME OF THE PICTURES WON'T COME OUT THAT WELL.

THE WAY THE OPERATION BASICALLY WORKS IS WE PICKED UP THE SLAG WITH FRONT END LOADERS, BRING IT TO A LOADING TRUCK, THEN BRING IT TO THE TREATMENT SYSTEM. THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE FRONT END LOADER PICKING UP THE SLAG.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS WE RAN INTO

INITIALLY WERE THE SLAG ON THE TOP SEEMED QUITE SANDLIKE AND THEN AS WE GOT BELOW, WE FOUND IT CONGLOMERATED WITH ROCKS AND WAS HARD AND NOT AS EASILY MOVED.

WE INITIALLY CAME TO THE SITE IN NOVEMBER AND ONCE IT GOT WORKING WELL, WE MOVED THE MATERIAL. THIS IS ONE OF THE LOADERS. THIS FRONT END LOADER WOULD COME THROUGH HERE, LOAD IT INTO THE TRUCK. THIS IS AN OVERVIEW OF THE SLAG TREATMENT PROCESS WHERE WE LOADED THE SLAG IN HERE, GO THROUGH A SERIES OF PROCESSING, CRUSHING TYPE DEVICES AND THEN GET TREATED HERE, RUN OFF THE END AND BE DEPOSITED BEFORE WE WOULD TEST IT TO REMOVE IT FROM THE SITE. HERE YOU CAN SEE THE SLAG BEING LOADED.

THESE ARE PILES OF TREATED SLAG HERE. THE WAY THAT WORKS, WE WOULD TREAT THE SLAG, TAKE A SAMPLE FROM IT. WE WERE ABLE TO GET TWO-DAY TURN AROUND. WHAT WE WERE TESTING FOR WAS THE SLAG WAS NOT LEACHABLE AFTER IT WAS TREATED. IF IT WAS EFFECTIVELY TREATED WITHIN LEACH, WE WOULD TAKE THE SLAG, LOAD IT INTO A TRACTOR TRAILER AND SHIP IT OFF FOR DISPOSAL IN AN OFF-SITE LANDFILL.

THIS IS A VIEW OF THE SAME AREA, BEFORE AND NOW THAT THE SLAG IS GONE. THESE

PICTURES WERE TAKEN JUST A FEW DAYS AGO.

THESE ARE PICTURES BEFORE. I KNOW IT'S NOT EASY TO SEE. THESE ARE BINS WHICH LINE THE BACK WHICH HELD, THESE WERE ALL LEAD-BEARING MATERIALS, OLD TRUSSES, BROKEN BATTERIES AND THIS SLAG. UNFORTUNATELY YOU CAN'T SEE THE PICTURE FROM TODAY, BUT THOSE AREAS ARE ALL EMPTY NOW. THESE ARE MORE AREAS WHERE SLAG HAD BEEN. THIS ENTIRE AREA HAD ALSO BEEN FILLED WITH SLAG.

A GENTLEMAN: YOU SAY YOU TREATED THE SLAG, WHAT DID YOU TREAT IT WITH?

MR. GILBERT: IT WAS TREATED WITH A COMBINATION. WE HAD TO MAKE IT TO LEAD LEACH. INITIALLY THEY TRIED A DUST AND CEMENT AND WE ARE HAVING PROBLEMS WITH PH. IT WAS GOING UP SO HIGH. SO WE REWORKED THE THING, RAN A FEASIBILITY STUDY AND WOUND UP USING PHOSPHORIC ACID COMBINED WITH THE LEAD TO MAKE LEAD PHOSPHATE.

THIS IS JUST A LITTLE BEFORE AND AFTER. IT'S THE SAME AREA. FOR THOSE OF YOU THAT HAVE BEEN BY THE SITE NOW, FIRST OF ALL, THE SLAG IS GONE, BUT IT KIND OF LOOKS LIKE A MESS BECAUSE WHAT WAS A BUILDING, ALL THE BUILDING HAS COME DOWN AND IT'S IN PILES OF STEEL AWAITING

SHIPMENT. SO THAT PROCESS WILL BE GOING ON FOR ANOTHER TWO MONTHS.

THIS IS SCALING OF A BUILDING. THIS WAS A FOUR-STORY BUILDING. THIS IS MATERIAL THAT WAS THERE. THAT'S KIND OF THE WAY IT LOOKS NOW, PILES, CLEAN PILES OF SCRAP METAL WAITING TO BE CUT UP AND DECONTAMINATED. THESE ARE WORKERS CUTTING UP SOME OF THE STEEL, WASHING THE STEEL. THESE ARE TOUGH TO SEE, BUT THESE ARE ROLL-OFFS, WHICH ARE FILLED WITH DECONTAMINATED STEEL AND THEN THE STEEL IS SHIPPED OFF TO A RECYCLING PLACE IN PHILADELPHIA. THESE ARE ALSO MATERIALS OF HAZARDOUS ROLL-OFFS, THINGS LIKE ASBESTOS AND THINGS THAT CAN'T BE DECONTAMINATED OR SENT FOR DISPOSAL. TRUCKS ARE WASHED THOROUGHLY BEFORE THEY LEAVE THE FACILITY. THAT'S THE VIEW FROM THE OUTSIDE.

IN TERMS OF TONNAGE, WHAT WE HAVE DONE, WE SHIPPED OUT A LITTLE OVER THIRTEEN THOUSAND TONS OF SLAG, WHICH IS QUITE A LOT. THIRTEEN THOUSAND TONS OF SLAG WE SENT OUT FOR PERMANENT DISPOSAL. NINETEEN HUNDRED TONS OF LEAD-BEARING MATERIALS HAVE BEEN RECYCLED, BROKEN BATTERIES, TRUSSES, BAG HOUSE BAGS, THINGS LIKE THAT. SO FAR FOUR HUNDRED NINE TONS OF STEEL HAVE

BEEN RECYCLED AND THAT'S GOING TO INCREASE TREMENDOUSLY BECAUSE WE ARE AT THE POINT WHERE WE ARE BACKLOGGED IN STEEL THAT NEEDS TO BE WASHED AND SHIPPED OUT. THE BIG THING WAS GETTING MOST OF THE BUILDING DOWN. SIX HUNDRED TONS OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ARE BEING DISPOSED OF, THINGS LIKE INCLUDING THE BRICKS WHICH LINED THE KILN.

THE LAST TIME THE SENATOR WAS HERE WE HAD A THIN SLIVER OF THE KILN LEFT. ABOUT A HALF MILLION GALLONS OF WATER HAVE BEEN SHIPPED OUT.

SO THAT'S WHAT'S BEEN GOING ON WITH THAT OPERABLE UNIT WITH THE SLAG. BASICALLY THE WAY THINGS ARE GOING TO WORK WITH THAT, WE WILL CONTINUE TAKING THE REMAINDER OF THE STEEL SKELETON OF THE BUILDINGS DOWN, WASHING IT DOWN, SHIPPING THEM OFF. THE LAST BUILDING TO COME DOWN IS GOING TO BE THE REFINING BUILDING WHICH YOU CAN'T SEE FROM THE ROAD AND THE REASON FOR THAT, THAT'S WHERE WE ARE DOING THE DETOX. AND THE REASON FOR THAT, WE WANT TO HAVE THAT THING CLOSED, CLEAN OUT THE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OF THE LEAD AND TAKE THAT DOWN LAST.

IF ANYONE HAS ANY QUESTIONS, JUST ASK. THE WATER COMES FROM TWO SOURCES, FIRST FROM YOU KNOW, WE GOT A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF RAIN IN

APRIL. ALSO, WE REUSED THIS WATER TO KEEP THE DUST DOWN ALONG THE ROAD, HOSING THE ROADS DOWN, HOSING THE PILES DOWN. WATER IS, IF YOU CAN SEE THESE BLUE TANKS BACK HERE, THESE ARE SLAG TANKS. WE WOULD TAKE THE DIRTY WATER --

A GENTLEMAN: HOW DO YOU PROCESS THE STEEL?

MR. GILBERT: WE JUST WASH IT WITH HIGH-PRESSURE WATER. IT'S COVERED WITH DUST WAS THE MAIN PROBLEM WITH THAT.

A GENTLEMAN: THE FIGURES IN WATER, YOU SAID HALF MILLION GALLONS OF WATER, DOES THAT INCLUDE THE DUMP?

MR. GILBERT: NO, THAT'S TOTALLY DIFFERENT. THAT WATER WAS WATER THAT PONDED FROM THIS. WHEN IT RAINED SO MUCH IN APRIL, WE WERE AFRAID THAT WOULD OVERFLOW SO WE HAD TO KEEP PUMPING THAT OFF AND SEND THAT OFF TO DUPONT. THEY WOULD USE THAT WATER IN THE PROCESS BECAUSE WHEN WE SWITCHED TO PHOSPHORIC ACID, WE DILUTED THAT DOWN AND YOU KNOW, INSTEAD, WE PUMPED IT INTO A COUPLE TANKS BACK HERE.

THESE ARE THE TREATED SLAG PILES. THE SAME AREA TWO DAYS AGO, THREE DAYS AGO. THIS IS THE FULL SLAG BINS. THIS IS A DARK PICTURE, BUT

WHAT IT IS IS THE FRONT END LOADER CLEANING THE SAME BINS OUT. THESE BINS CONTAIN A LOT OF THE MATERIALS THAT WERE VERY HIGH IN LEAD THAT WE WERE ABLE TO RECYCLE. THIS IS LOADING THE TRUCKS. THESE ARE THE BINS AS THEY WERE THIS WEEK, SAME BINS WHICH WERE FULL OF MATERIAL. THE ROOFS HAVE BEEN CUT OFF AND IT'S A FEW STANDING WALLS. EVERYTHING HAS BEEN MOVED OUT OF THERE A LONG TIME AGO.

ONE THING TO NOTICE, WE TALKED ABOUT THE REMOVAL ACTION, THESE, A LOT OF TIMES IF YOU SEE FROM THE SIDE FROM THE ROAD A LOT OF WALLS WERE DECAYING AND COMING BACK DOWN. THAT WAS WHAT GENE DOMINIC WAS DOING UNTIL WE WERE ABLE TO GET THE CLEANUP GOING, THIS IS PREVENTING THESE WALLS AND THINGS LIKE THAT FROM BREAKING DOWN AND SPILLING ALL OVER THE PLACE.

THIS IS MORE VIEWS FROM THE FACTORY. BEFORE AND NOW. IT KIND OF LOOKS A LITTLE WORSE NOW THAN IT ACTUALLY DID BUT IT'S A LOT BETTER BECAUSE IT'S ALL GOING OUT OF THERE. THESE BINS AGAIN ARE FILLED WITH SLAG AND A VIEW OF REALLY THE SAME AREA EMPTIED OUT WITH THE SLAG GONE. LATER ON THE CONCRETE IS GOING TO COME OUT OF THERE, TOO.

THIS WAS THE ROTARY KILN, PROBABLY THE MOST PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE WHOLE PLANT. THAT'S GONE. THE BRICKS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT AND RECYCLED AND SCRAPPED. DRUMS, MATERIALS LIKE THAT. THESE ARE THE ROLL-OFFS FROM THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TAKEN AND RECYCLED. THIS IS A TRUCK BEING WASHED BEFORE WE LEAVE. THAT'S IT.

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF RI. IT'S A LONG THING. IT'S ELABORATED IN THE PROPOSED PLAN. BASIC MEDIA WE WERE SPEAKING ABOUT AND CONCERNED ABOUT ARE SOILS, GROUND WATER, SEDIMENTS, WHEN I SAY SEDIMENTS, THESE ARE SOILS, THESE WERE TAKEN FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE STREAM AND THE SURFACE WATER IN THE STREAMS. THE STREAMS ARE THE EAST STREAM AND WEST STREAM AND THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL THAT RUNS NORTH OF ROUTE 130. THE RANGE OF LEAD IS BETWEEN NINETEEN AND TWELVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED MILLIGRAMS PER KILOGRAM OR PARTS PER MILLION. CADMIUM IS BETWEEN ONE AND FOUR IN THE SOILS. LARRY IS GOING TO SPEAK ABOUT WHAT THE CLEAN-UP LEVEL IS, BUT THE RANGE WE ARE LOOKING AT FOR SOILS IS FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION.

TO GIVE YOU SOME ORDER OF MAGNITUDE FOR THESE, GROUND WATER LEAD WAS BETWEEN ONE AND TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED PARTS PER BILLION AND THE

RANGE WE ARE LOOKING AT FOR WATER IS E.P.A.'S ACTION LEVEL IS FIFTEEN PARTS PER BILLION. IN NEW JERSEY IT'S REALLY TEN PARTS PER BILLION FOR WHAT WE ARE LOOKING AT FOR THAT RANGE. THE SEDIMENTS, WE ARE UP TO THE HIGHEST POINTS BECAUSE DEPOSITION LAYERS RECEIVED DIRECT RUN OFF FROM THE SITE, TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION. FOR THIS AREA WE ARE LOOKING AT FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION AS A CLEAN-UP LEVEL. THE SURFACE WATER FOR LEAD WAS BETWEEN TEN AND THREE THOUSAND.

IF YOU LOOK AT THE DATA, IT'S QUITE SPORADIC DEPENDING ON WHEN WE TOOK IT, WHAT TYPE OF SEASON, WHAT TYPE OF FLOW. BUT THE LEVEL WE ARE LOOKING AT WITH THAT, STANDARD IS FOR SURFACE WATER BETWEEN THREE AND EIGHT PARTS PER BILLION. THAT JUST GIVES YOU SOME KIND OF RANGE, SCOPE WHEN WE ARE SPEAKING ABOUT THESE NUMBERS.

AT THIS POINT I'M GOING TO TURN IT OVER TO LARRY WHO IS GOING TO SPEAK ABOUT THE RISK ASSESSMENTS AND THE ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT TO GIVE YOU A BACKGROUND OF HOW THE E.P.A. DEVELOPED THE LEVELS AND AFTER THAT I'M GOING TO TALK ABOUT THE CLEANUP.

MR. TANNENBAUM: GOOD

EVENING. MY NAME IS LARRY TANNENBAUM. I'M A BIOLOGIST AND RISK ASSESSOR AND I'M GOING TO BE TALKING ABOUT THE RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS. IT'S TWO INDEPENDENT PROCESSES, ONE FOR HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT AND ONE FOR ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT, IN OTHER WORDS, WHEN WE CONSIDER THE NONHUMAN SPECIES THAT COULD BE AFFECTED BY THE CONTAMINANTS THAT HAVE BEEN STREWN ABOUT BY THE SUPERFUND SITE AND IN THIS CASE THE OPERABLE UNIT, ONE OF THE N.L. INDUSTRIES SITE.

I REALLY ONLY HAVE ONE OVERHEAD TO TALK FROM. MAYBE BEFORE I PUT IT ON, I WANT TO VERY BRIEFLY INTRODUCE THE CONCEPT OF RISK. I THINK YOU'RE ALL FAMILIAR WITH RISK. WHETHER YOU WANT TO BELIEVE IT OR NOT, EVERY FACET OF LIFE HAS A RISK ASSOCIATED WITH IT. IF YOU DRIVE A CAR, LET'S DEFINE RISK AS BEING THE LIKELIHOOD OF THERE BEING SOME NEGATIVE OUTCOME TO SOME BEHAVIOR OR ACTIVITY. IF YOU DRIVE A CAR, THERE IS SOME LIKELIHOOD THAT YOU WOULD HAVE AN ACCIDENT, HOPEFULLY NOTHING MORE THAN A FENDER BENDER. THE MORE YOU DRIVE, THE MORE LIKELY YOU WILL BECOME A STATISTIC AND HAVE SOME SORT OF FENDER BENDER. IF YOU DRIVE IN VERY CONGESTED TRAFFIC, THE RISK OF THAT OUTCOME OF HAVING SOME KIND OF AN ACCIDENT

INCREASE THAT MUCH MORE AND IT BECOMES A RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUE TO MAYBE NOT DRIVE DURING PEAK HOURS OR TO FIND AN ALTERNATE ROUTE TO TRY TO MINIMIZE THE RISKS THAT COULD OCCUR.

IF YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES, CLEARLY THERE'S A RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THAT, MEDICAL INSULTS TO THE BODY, A WHOLE SLEW OF RESPIRATORY AILMENTS THAT ARE ATTRIBUTED TO SMOKING CIGARETTES. IT'S AN INDIVIDUAL'S DECISION IF HE WANTS TO PUT HIMSELF IN A HIGHER-RISK CATEGORY.

WHEN IT COMES TO SUPERFUND SITES, THE ELEMENT OF RISK MAY BE PRESENT AGAIN, IN OTHER WORDS, THE FACT THAT CHEMICALS HAVE BEEN RELEASED IN AN UNCONTROLLED FASHION AND HERE IT'S PREDOMINANTLY LEAD FOR EXAMPLE. THAT MAY POSE A RISK TO HUMAN RECEPTORS, INDIVIDUAL HUMANS THAT INTERACT WITH THE VARIOUS SITE MEDIA WHERE THE CONTAMINANT IS AND THE NONHUMAN RECEPTOR, THE ECOLOGICAL SPECIES, PLANTS AND ANIMALS. THEY MAY BE EXPOSED AND AT A HIGHER RISK FOR ANY NUMBER OF PHYSIOLOGICAL INSULTS.

THIS IS REALLY THE ONLY OVERHEAD THAT I'M GOING TO WORK FROM. THIS IS, IN BRIEF, A RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS. THIS IS DESCRIBED IN THE PROPOSED PLAN WHICH I THINK YOU HAVE SEEN. IT WAS

ALSO IN THE RI. IT WAS A FOUR-STEP PROCESS. THE ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS IS ALSO FOUR STEPS AND VERY SIMILAR. JUST SOME DIFFERENCES.

THE FIRST STEP OF A RISK ASSESSMENT IS HAZARD I.D. OR HAZARD IDENTIFICATION. SOMETIMES IT'S CALLED DATA COLLECTION. BASICALLY WHAT WE ARE DOING IS LISTING OUT THOSE CHEMICAL ACTORS THAT MAY BE POSING THE HAZARD, THAT MAY BE POSING THE RISK. AND NOT ONLY DO WE COME UP WITH A SINGULAR LIST BUT FOR EACH OF THE VARIOUS MEDIA THAT MAY BE AFFECTED, AND HERE MICK SHOWED YOU THERE'S SURFACE WATER, GROUND WATER CONCERNS, SEDIMENTS, COULD BE AIR. FOR EACH OF THESE MEDIA WE HAVE TO COME UP WITH A LIST OF CHEMICALS THAT ARE RELATED TO SITE ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE POSING THE RISK. THEY ARE THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS.

THE NEXT TWO STAGES CAN BE RUN CONCURRENTLY. IT'S NOT THAT ONE HAS TO OCCUR BEFORE THE OTHER. LET'S TALK ABOUT THE EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT FIRST. NOW THAT WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A LIST, IN THE EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT, NOW THAT WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A LIST OF WHAT THE CHEMICALS ARE THAT ARE POSING A RISK, WE HAVE TO SEE IF IT'S LIKELY OR PLAUSIBLE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL TO INTERACT WITH THAT CONTAMINATED MEDIA. IF YOU CANNOT ESTABLISH

THAT THERE'S SOME KIND OF CONNECTION THAT IT'S POSSIBLE FOR A HUMAN BEING TO PICK UP THAT CONTAMINATION FROM A PARTICULAR MEDIA, THEN WE WOULDN'T CONSIDER THAT IN A COMPLETE EXPOSURE GROUP AND WE WOULDN'T HAVE TO EVALUATE THAT.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU HAD VERY CONTAMINATED SOIL BUT THERE WAS AN AREA THAT WAS TOTALLY ENCLOSED BY A CEMENT BUILDING AND EVEN IF IT WAS OPEN AT THE TOP, IF THERE WAS BARBED WIRE AT THE TOP, IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT PEOPLE ROUTINELY OR REGULARLY WOULD BE ENTERING THAT BUILDING OR DAMAGE THEMSELVES GETTING IN. AND IF THE CONTAMINANT THERE WAS SOMETHING THAT WOULD ONLY POSE A RISK OF INGESTION NOT INHALATION OF SOMETHING THAT IS VAPORIZED, WE WOULD SAY THERE IS NO WAY WE COULD ESTABLISH SOME KIND OF CONNECTION BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE CONTAMINANT IN THAT ENCLOSURE. SO WE WOULDN'T EVALUATE THAT PARCEL OF LAND.

SO IN THE RISK ASSESSMENT, WE HAD SEVERAL DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS THAT WERE CONSIDERED HUMAN RISK ASSESSMENT. WE HAD ON-SITE WORKERS, OFF-SITE WORKERS, RESIDENTS, OFF-SITE RESIDENTS IN THE FUTURE, IF IT SHOULD BE ZONED AS RESIDENTIAL, WE WOULD CONSIDER ON-SITE RESIDENTS TOO.

THE DOSE RESPONSE ASSESSMENT IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE TOXICITY ASSESSMENT. WE GO BACK TO THE LIST WE HAD OF CHEMICALS OF CONCERN AND NOW WE LOOK AT THE DATA BASIS. WE HAVE ONE IN PARTICULAR THAT WE USE AT THE AGENCY AND WE LOOK TO SEE HOW POTENT THESE CHEMICALS ARE THAT WE LISTED OUT BEFORE, HOW MANY MILLIGRAMS A DAY IF AN INDIVIDUAL INGESTED THAT WOULD PRODUCE A PARTICULAR END POINT, WHAT CONCENTRATION IN THE WATER IF A PERSON DRANK IT OR SWAM IN IT IF THAT WAS A PATHWAY WOULD PRODUCE A PARTICULAR DELETERIOUS EFFECT AND WE WILL DO SIMILAR COMPARISON FOR ECOLOGICAL.

FROM WHAT WE KNOW IN THE LITERATURE IN THE DATA BASE IS WHAT CONCENTRATION, HOW TOXIC IS THIS COMPOUND, WHAT RESPONSE WOULD IT PRODUCE? THE SUM TOTAL OF THE ENTIRE PROCESS IS RISK CHARACTERIZATION. WE HAVE TO COME UP WITH SOME KIND OF STATEMENT, IS THERE RISK OR NO RISK OR HOW MUCH RISK? AND WE HAVE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

IF THERE IS NO RISK, WE DON'T HAVE TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT. THAT HAPPENS SOMETIMES. WE HAVE NO-ACTION SITES.

THIS GETS, I WILL TRY TO MAKE IT AS BRIEF AS POSSIBLE, IN THE HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT, WE HAVE TWO WAYS OF SUMMARIZING,

QUANTITATIVELY, THE RISK. WHAT WE DO IN THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE AND WHAT OTHER AGENCIES DO IS TAKE ALL THE CHEMICALS, AND PUT THEM INTO TWO CAMPS. THEY EITHER ARE CARCINOGENS THAT PRODUCE CANCER AND WE LUMP TOGETHER ALL THE NONCARCINOGENS. WE EXPRESS THE RISK TO EACH ONE SEPARATELY. WE COME UP WITH A CANCER RISK NUMBER FOR EACH EXPOSURE ROUTE AND A NONCANCER NUMBER.

LET ME EXPLAIN A LITTLE BIT ABOUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO. THE FEELING, THE PREVAILING WISDOM IS THAT FOR A COMPOUND THAT IS A CARCINOGEN THAT CAUSES CANCER, THERE IS NO SAFE LEVEL THAT ONE CAN BE EXPOSED TO THAT PARTICULAR CHEMICAL. IT'S POSSIBLE, THE THEORY IS THAT A SINGULAR MOLECULE OF A CARCINOGENIC COMPOUND COULD, IN TIME, OVER FIFTEEN OR TWENTY YEARS OR THIRTY YEARS, THE LATENCY PERIOD THAT IT TAKES FOR CANCERS TO APPEAR, IT'S POSSIBLE FOR A SINGULAR MOLECULE TO GO ON AND PRODUCE CANCER. THEREFORE, I GIVE YOU THIS AS THE BEST EXAMPLE THAT I KNOW OF. WE HAVE TO ASSUME THAT ANY AMOUNTS OF THE CHEMICAL THERE MIGHT BE ADDING TO THE RISK OF CANCER. WE KNOW FROM HISTORY, IN THIS COUNTRY ANYWAY, OF WHAT A BASE-LINE CANCER RISK IS. IT'S ROUGHLY ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR INDIVIDUALS. I

THINK PEOPLE ARE FAMILIAR WITH THIS STATISTIC. IT'S KIND OF A FRIGHTENING STATISTIC. IF YOU HAD A COMPILATION OF TEN THOUSAND INDIVIDUALS, JUST DUE TO THE BASE-LINE CONDITIONS, ENVIRONMENTS INSULTS, PEOPLE DO THEIR OWN BEHAVIOR PATTERNS, YOU COULD EXPECT THAT TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED INDIVIDUALS OF THOSE TEN THOUSAND WOULD DEVELOP A CASE OF CANCER SOMEWHERE IN THEIR LIFETIME. THERE ARE DIFFERENT FORMS OF CANCER. SOME ARE MORE CURABLE WITH EARLY DETECTION AND ALL THAT. BUT YOU WOULD EXPECT TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED, ONE OUT OF FOUR.

E.P.A. HAS TO HAVE SOME KIND OF STANDARD, A RANGE TO KNOW ABOVE WHICH THIS WOULD BE PROBLEMATIC VIS A VIS SITE. THE E.P.A. STANDARD IS PRETTY CONSERVATIVE. IF THERE ARE TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE CASES OF CANCER FOR THAT POPULATION OF TEN THOUSAND, JUST ONE MORE THAN WE COULD EXPECT THAT PEOPLE WOULD JUST, UNFORTUNATELY, NORMALLY HAPPEN BY, HAPPEN TO THEM IN THEIR LIFETIME, THAT WOULD BE UNACCEPTABLE RISK. ONE OUT OF TEN THOUSAND ADDITIONAL OR INCREASED EXCESS LIFETIME CANCER RISK, JUST ONE MORE THAN THE BASE-LINE CONDITION. WHEN YOU SEE THE LANGUAGE OF TEN TO THE MINUS FOUR, THAT IS

SCIENTIFIC NOTATION FOR ONE IN TEN THOUSAND. THAT'S E.P.A. STANDARD.

WHEN IT COMES TO NONCARCINOGEN COMPOUNDS AT THE SITE, SOME OF THE METALS WE HAD HERE, BY THE WAY, SOME COMPOUNDS CAN ACT AS BOTH A CARCINOGEN AND NONCARCINOGEN AND THEY ARE CONSIDERED THAT WAY. THE FEELING IS THERE IS A THRESHOLD LEVEL, A LEVEL UP TO WHICH A PERSON CAN BE EXPOSED AND NOT ELICIT A NEGATIVE OUTCOME, SOME KIND OF ILLNESS OR RASH OR SYSTEMIC EFFECT. IF YOU EXCEED THE THRESHOLD, BASED ON THE COMPARISON WITH LITERATURE AND DATA BASE VALUES THAT WE HAVE, THEN EXPRESSED AS A RATIO, IF YOU HAVE THIS HAZARD INDEX GREATER THAN ONE, WE WOULD SAY IT'S POSSIBLE FOR THERE TO BE SOME NONCANCER EFFECTS. THE GREATER THE RATIO OF THE ON-SITE CONDITION COMPARED TO A REFERENCE VALUE, THE HIGHER THE RATIO GOES, THE MORE LIKELY THERE COULD BE A NONCANCER EFFECT.

NOW, MICK PUT SOME OF THE NUMBERS UP ON THE BOARD. I DON'T HAVE TO GO THROUGH THAT THAT MUCH. THERE WERE THREE EFFECTIVE MEDIA AS FAR AS THE HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT WAS CONCERNED, THE GROUND WATER ISSUE, AND MICK SHOWED YOU THAT WE HAD NUMBERS IN THE RANGE OF LEAD, THE

PREDOMINANT CHEMICAL, OF THREE TO FOUR THOUSAND PARTS PER BILLION AND A GOOD COMPARISON OF PARTS PER BILLION IS ALSO MICROGRAMS PER LITER. WE KNOW THAT E.P.A. HAS A FEDERAL ACTION LEVEL OF FIFTEEN PARTS PER BILLION. SO THIS IS FAR EXCEEDING OVER THAT, FOUR THOUSAND VERSUS FIFTEEN. THERE WAS ALSO CADMIUM AND A FEW VOLATILE COMPOUNDS IN THE GROUND WATER.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT, WE CAN COMBINE BOTH SEDIMENT AND THE SOIL. THAT'S SOMETHING WE CANNOT DO. WE HAVE TO TREAT THEM DIFFERENTLY IN THE ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT. WE LOOK AT THE AVENUE OR PORTABLE ENTRY INTO THE BODY THROUGH INGESTION OF SEDIMENTS AND SOIL, THE DIFFERENCE BEING SEDIMENTS IS MORE MOIST AND A PERSON CAN EASILY WADE THROUGH IT AND ALSO INCIDENTALLY INGEST, PUT TO THEIR MOUTH SOME SEDIMENT AND SOIL. WE ARE NOT TALKING ABOUT A LARGE AMOUNT FOR THE RISK ASSESSMENT. WE ARE TALKING ABOUT A HUNDRED OR FIFTY MILLIGRAMS A DAY, NOT THAT MUCH. YOU MAY NOT EVEN SEE IT ON YOUR HANDS BUT IT'S A REASONABLE ASSESSMENT THAT A PERSON MIGHT INGEST THAT AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT THROUGH SOIL.

NOW, LEAD WAS THE PREDOMINANT COMPOUND

HERE AND MICK BEFORE MENTIONED THAT WE HAVE THE CLEAN-UP RULE FOR SOIL OF FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED TO A THOUSAND AND THAT SOIL LEADS THE WAY IN DETERMINING AND MICK WILL SPEAK MORE ABOUT THIS, ABOUT WHAT THE RECOMMENDED CLEANUP WOULD BE.

I WILL TRY TO MAKE THIS SHORT AND SWEET. ONE POINT I SHOULD MENTION IS THAT LEAD, WHICH IS THE PREDOMINANT COMPOUND OF INTEREST AT THIS SITE, DOES NOT NEATLY FIT INTO THE TOXICITY ASSESSMENT I MENTIONED BEFORE, THAT IS THAT E.P.A. KNOWS IT TO BE BOTH A CARCINOGEN AND A NONCARCINOGEN. HOWEVER, AT THE PRESENT TIME, AND IT HAS BEEN FOR A WHILE, WE DON'T HAVE TOXICOLOGICAL NUMBERS, NEITHER THE REFERENCE DOSAGE, WHICH IS THE AMOUNT WHICH IS SAFE TO BE EXPOSED TO WHICH IS FOUND ON THE VARIOUS DATA BASES, NOR DO WE HAVE THE CANCER POTENCY NUMBER. SO THE RISK ASSESSMENT DONE FOR THE SITE, WE ARE NOT ABLE TO COMPUTE THE CANCER QUANTITATIVELY. WHAT WE CAN SAY AND IN CERTAIN INSTANCES WE DO HAVE UNACCEPTABLE RISKS IS WE PUT THIS IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN. IT'S VERY LIKELY AND REASONABLE TO ASSUME THAT THE RISK NUMBERS THAT WE CAME UP WITH COULD ACTUALLY BE HIGHER IF

YOU INCORPORATED THE ELEMENT OF LEAD IN THIS RISK ASSESSMENT. WE ARE NOT ABLE TO QUANTIFY IT AND THAT'S SORT OF THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND HAVING AN ACTION LEVEL OF DRINKING WATER AND HAVING EXPOSURE LEVEL THAT IS SAFE OR NOT SAFE IN SOILS.

THE SOIL NUMBER IS DRIVEN BY A NUMBER OF STUDIES THAT HAVE BEEN DONE, LOOKING AT CHILDREN AND THE BLOOD LEVELS THAT ACCRUE IN THEIR BODIES DUE TO EXPOSURE. LITTLE CHILDREN ARE PARTICULARLY AT RISK WHEN THEY DRINK CONTAMINATED WATER OR WATER THAT HAS LEAD IN IT OR IF THEY EAT SOIL OR PAINT CHIPS IN HOUSES AND THAT'S WHERE THE FIVE HUNDRED TO A THOUSAND NUMBER COMES FROM.

I COULD QUICKLY SUMMARIZE THE HUMAN HEALTH BEFORE I JUMP INTO ECO. WE HAVE TO EVALUATE BY LAW BOTH THE CURRENT SCENARIO, SITE SCENARIO AND THE FUTURE SCENARIO FOR THE SITE. IN THIS SITE, THE CURRENT STATUS IS THAT IT'S AN ABANDONED INDUSTRIAL FACILITY. IN FUTURE LAND USE SCENARIO WE CONSIDERED TWO POSSIBILITIES, THE SOIL COULD COVER A LOT OF GROUND AND BOX IN ALL THE POSSIBILITIES. WE CONSIDERED IT AS AN INDUSTRIAL FACILITY AND ALSO A RESIDENTIAL AREA.

UNDER THE CURRENT TIME FRAME, GROUND WATER IS NOT BEING USED. THE ONLY MEDIA WE HAD TO

CONSIDER WERE SOIL AND SEDIMENTS. AND WE LOOKED AT THE PHENOMENA OF SOIL INGESTION AND SEDIMENT INGESTION AND WE LOOKED AT DERMAL UPDATE BECAUSE THERE ARE THREE ROUTES THAT CONTAMINANTS COME INTO THE BODY, EITHER BY INGESTION, DERMALLY CONTACTING IT AND THEN TRANSFERRING IT THROUGH THE VARIOUS CELL LAYERS OR INHALATION.

IN THE CURRENT SITE CONDITION AS AN ABANDONED INDUSTRIAL FACILITY, THERE WERE NO INSTANCES OF UNACCEPTABLE RISK. THAT'S IMPORTANT TO KNOW. THE ONLY INSTANCES OF UNACCEPTABLE RISK FOR THE N.L. OPERABLE UNIT ONE SITE IS THE FUTURE MODE SO IT'S IN THE HYPOTHETICAL MODE. I JUST TELL YOU THAT ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS THAT WERE CONSIDERED AN OFF-SITE CHILD, OFF-SITE ADULT, ON-SITE CHILD, ON-SITE ADULT IN THE FUTURE AND OFF-SITE WORKERS, USING GROUND WATER, ALL HAD UNACCEPTABLE RISK BOTH FOR THE CANCER ESTIMATE AND NONCANCER. I WILL ALSO TELL YOU THE HIGHEST RISK WHICH IT SAYS IN THE PROPOSED PLAN WAS AN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE OR A POWER OF TEN GREATER THAN WHAT WE CAN POSSIBLY ACCEPT. I MENTIONED BEFORE THAT ONE IN A THOUSAND RISK WHICH IS UNACCEPTABLE TO US. THE TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE CASE OUT OF THE TEN THOUSAND POPULATION, WE HAD TWO INDIVIDUALS

PER THOUSAND. SO IN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE, GREATER RISK. THE CANCER RISK IN THAT INSTANCE WAS DRIVEN BY A VOLATILE COMPOUND AND SOME OF THE OTHER VOLATILES AGAIN BECAUSE WE COULDN'T FOLD IN THE LEAD TO EITHER OF THE SUBSTANCES BECAUSE WE DON'T HAVE THE TOXICITY NUMBERS SO THE RISK COULD BE SOMEWHAT GREATER.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE UNACCEPTABLE FUTURE, HYPOTHETICAL SOIL RISK AND THAT ACCRUED TO ON-SITE CHILDREN IN THE EVENT THAT WOULD BE A RESIDENTIAL ZONE IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA.

LET ME QUICKLY WALK THROUGH THE ECOLOGICAL BECAUSE IT'S PRETTY INTERESTING WHAT WAS DONE. IT'S A FOUR-STEP PROCESS. THE MAJOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT, THE HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT THERE IS A SINGULAR RECEPTOR, HUMAN BEINGS. SO ALL YOU'RE ASKING FOR ON ANY SUPERFUND SITE WHAT IS THE RISK OF THIS COMPOUND TO HUMAN BEINGS? WHAT IS THE RISK OF THIS PARTICULAR MEDIA TO HUMAN BEINGS? SO IT GOES.

THE ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT HAS TO ADDRESS THE VARIOUS MEDIA BECAUSE DIFFERENT ORGANISMS LIVE IN AND ON THE MEDIA. WE HAVE TO CONSIDER EVERYTHING BUT HUMAN. THAT DOESN'T MEAN

WE TAKE EVERY SINGLE ORGANISM WE CAN FIND, BUT WE TRY TO CHOOSE VARIOUS REPRESENTATIVE SPECIES OF VARIOUS TROPHIC LEVELS, ONES THAT CAN SEEK OUT THE RISK HIGHLIGHT WHERE THE ISSUES MIGHT BE.

THAT'S WHY THE FIRST STAGE IS MORE PROBLEM THAN FORMULATION. IT'S NOT JUST THE SINGULAR QUESTION OF WHAT THE HAZARDS ARE. WE HAVE TO LOOK AT THE VARIOUS RECEPTORS.

THE EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT IS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME. ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT WE HAVE THAT WOULD TAKE THE PLACE OF THE TOXICITY SCREENING THAT WE TALKED ABOUT BEFORE, THE DOSE RESPONSE. WE HAVE TO GO THROUGH THE LITERATURE ON SOME OF THE DATA BASES WE HAVE THAT WOULD TELL US ESSENTIALLY WHAT ARE SAFE LEVELS OF EXPOSURE TO FISH AND WATER OR TO FROGS INTERACTING WITH SEDIMENT, ET CETERA. THAT'S WHAT WE DID HERE. WE CHARACTERIZED THE RISKS A LITTLE DIFFERENTLY TOO. THEY WON'T BE CANCER OR NONCANCER BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT APPROPRIATE END POINTS FOR ORGANISMS. THEY MAY BE FOR SOME BUT WE HAD TO LOOK AT SPECIFIC CASES HERE.

VERY BRIEFLY WE HAD E.P.A.'S ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM DO SOME PRETTY ELEGANT FIELD WORK ON THIS SITE. THEY WERE LOOKING FIRST

AT THE SOILS AND THEY WANTED TO RATHER THAN JUST GRAB A LITERATURE VALUE WHICH MAY NOT BE VERY TELLING, WHAT THEY DID IS EXPERIMENTALLY ADJUSTED THE LEAD LEVELS TO FIND OUT WHAT THE UPTAKE RATE WOULD BE AND WHAT CONCENTRATIONS OF LEAD, THE PREDOMINANT CHEMICAL, WOULD BE TO THE TISSUES OF EARTHWORMS.

EARTHWORMS ARE KEYS IN AN ECOLOGICAL TERRESTRIAL SETTING BECAUSE THEY PROVIDE A FOOD SOURCE FOR A WHOLE BUNCH OF OTHER ORGANISMS, SONG BIRDS, SOME OF THE OTHER SMALL MAMMALS TOO. WE HAVE WETLANDS SO WE CAN ESTABLISH THAT KIND OF SCENARIO.

INTERESTINGLY, FOR THAT WORK, WHICH WAS MODELED INTO A FOOD CHAIN MODEL, IN OTHER WORDS, TO LOOK AT WHAT PERCENTAGE OF ROBINS, FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD DIE IF THEY ATE THE EARTHWORM AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT HOW MUCH SOIL THEY INCIDENTALLY INGEST, WE WERE ABLE TO PREDICT WHAT KIND OF CONCENTRATIONS WOULD MANIFEST ITSELF IN THE SELECTED RECEPTOR SPECIES THAT WE USE, LIKE A ROBIN, LIKE A BLUE HERRON AND THE MINK. AND WHAT WE CAME UP WITH FOR THE SOILS WAS A RISK NUMBER WHICH MARRIES VERY NICELY WITH THE HUMAN HEALTH CLEAN-UP NUMBERS. IT'S GRATUITOUS THAT THEY CAME

OUT THAT WAY BUT THE FEELING IS THAT A LEVEL OF A THOUSAND, IT'S FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION IN THE SOIL WOULD BE PROTECTIVE FOR THE SPECIES WHICH ARE PRESENT.

WE ALSO LOOKED AT ORGANISMS THAT INTERACT WITH THE SEDIMENT NOT JUST FOR THE EFFECT IT WOULD HAVE DIRECTLY ON THAT ORGANISM LIKE THE FROG STUDY THAT WAS DONE. GREEN FROGS WERE ELECTED TO GET AN ASSESSMENT OF WHAT THEIR TISSUE MASS, WHAT THEIR BODY BURDEN IS OF LEAD AND HOW THAT MIGHT BE TRANSFERRED TO AN ORGANISM THAT FEEDS ON THE GREEN FROG LIKE THE BLUE HERRON AND THE MINK. WE HAD UNACCEPTABLE RISKS FOR THE MINK AND IT'S REASONABLE TO ASSUME AND THEY ARE IN THE AREA BECAUSE WE ARE WETLANDS HERE. THE BLUE HERRON'S RISK WAS NOT UNACCEPTABLE AND THAT'S PROBABLY BORN OUT OF THE FACT IT'S A MIGRATORY BIRD. IT'S NOT HERE LONG ENOUGH DURING THE COURSE OF THE YEAR TO ACCRUE ENOUGH RISK.

WE LOOKED AT SMALL MAMMALS LIKE THE WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE TO SEE WHAT TISSUE CONCENTRATIONS THEY WOULD HAVE BECAUSE THEY WOULD BE FED UPON BY THE LONG-EARRED OWL, RED TAIL HAWK RED FOX AND THE MINK. MOST OF THOSE SPECIES ALSO AT THE LEVELS OF THE SOILS WE HAD WOULD BE

ULTIMATELY AT RISK DUE TO WHAT IS TRANSFERRED TO THEIR BODIES THROUGH THEIR NORMAL FORAGING ACTIVITY.

IN ADDITION WE DID ONE OTHER TEST FOR SEDIMENT. WE DID THE SOLID PHASE TOXICITY TEST USING THE WEST AND EAST STREAMS AND THE DRAINAGE CHANNELS. WE USED ONE TEST SPECIES. THE RESULTS WERE NOT THAT CLEAR AS WE WOULD LIKE. IT'S A MIDGE LARVAE TEST. A MIDGE IS A GNAT-LIKE FLY. IN CONCERT WITH THE OTHER FINDINGS WE HAD, AGAIN, WE RECOMMEND A CLEANUP AND EXCAVATION OF THE SOILS IN THE RANGE OF FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION BECAUSE THIS IS A SENSITIVE TEST ORGANISM AND THE DATA INDICATED THAT A CLEANUP OF FIVE HUNDRED WOULD BE PROTECTIVE OF THE ECOLOGICAL RECEPTORS.

MR. GILBERT: LARRY SPOKE ABOUT HOW WE ADDRESSED THE RISK ASSESSMENT, BOTH ECOLOGICAL AND HUMAN WHICH GENERALLY LEADS US TO THE CLEAN-UP LEVEL. WHAT WE WILL DO FIRST IS GO THROUGH THE MEDIA. THIS IS THE SOIL MAP. BASICALLY ALL OF THESE AREAS ARE AREAS WHICH ARE ABOVE E.P.A.'S CLEAN-UP LEVEL OF FIVE HUNDRED. THESE ARE AREAS WHICH REQUIRE REMEDIATION. THE AREA NORTHEAST OF THE LANDFILL, MARSH LAND IN BETWEEN AND THE SOILS ADJACENT TO THE SITE, ALSO

AN AREA WHICH IS SEPARATED FROM THE SITE OUT TO THE EAST. THE COLORS MEAN, THE PINK IS THE MOST CONTAMINATED, ABOVE A THOUSAND AND GREEN IS BETWEEN FIVE HUNDRED AND A THOUSAND. EVERYTHING ELSE IS LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED.

A GENTLEMAN: THAT'S WHAT YOU'RE SAYING THAT ALL OF THAT IS CONTAMINATED?

MR. GILBERT: ALL OF THESE AREAS ARE ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED WHICH IS LOGICAL THAT THE MOST CONTAMINATED AREAS WOULD BE ADJACENT TO THE PLANT WHERE THE PROCESS WENT AND MOST OF THE TRAFFIC. THE NEXT MAP, I BELIEVE IS OF --

A GENTLEMAN: WHY DON'T YOU HAVE THE DUMP INCLUDED IN THAT?

MR. GILBERT: IF WE COULD SAVE THE QUESTIONS UNTIL THE END FOR THAT. I DON'T WANT TO GET SIDETRACKED WITH THE STENOGRAPHER.

THIS IS THE MAP OF THE HIGHEST, BASICALLY THE GROUND AREA, THE AGGREGATE CLOSEST TO THE SURFACE. THIS LEVEL WAS DONE TO FIFTEEN PARTS PER BILLION. ONE THING ABOUT THE GROUND WATER, WHEN WE STARTED THIS STUDY, THE STANDARD

USED TO BE FIFTY PARTS PER BILLION. IT'S FIFTEEN AND NOW THE STATE LOWERED IT TO TEN. SO THINGS GET CHANGED AROUND. IT WON'T GET CHANGED THAT DRAMATICALLY AS FAR AS WHAT WE CALL THE PLUME. THIS AGAIN IS THE SCOPE. THIS IS THE LANDFILL. IN HERE IS THE FACTORY AREA. HERE IS PENNS GROVE PEDRICKTOWN ROAD AND HERE IS THE RAILROAD. THE GROUND WATER FLOW GENERALLY IS TOWARDS THIS WAY, ALTHOUGH IT COULD BE INFLUENCED BY LOCAL PUMPING.

THE NEXT MAP IS THE STREAM SEDIMENTS. WE ARE LOOKING AT ALSO A CLEAN-UP LEVEL OF FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION. THE AREA HERE IN RED IS THE HIGHEST CONTAMINATION. THIS REALLY RECEIVES DIRECT SECRETIAL RUN OFF FROM THE SITE. IT INCREASES THIS WAY AND THERE ARE A FEW HOT SPOTS BASED ON A SAMPLE DEPOSITION LAYER. THE DEPOSITION LAYER IS THE STREAM WILL HAVE A BEND WHERE WE THINK THE SEDIMENTS WILL ACCUMULATE. THERE ARE SOME HOT AREAS UP HERE.

WHEN IT COMES TO REMEDIATION TIME, WE TAKE A LOT MORE SAMPLES TO GET A BETTER HANDLE ON IT. WE TOOK, I THINK, ABOUT TWENTY SAMPLES BETWEEN THE SITE AND THE DELAWARE RIVER. SO TWENTY SAMPLES OF TWO STREAMS IN A MILE AND-A-HALF AWAY IS NOT A LOT. IT'S JUST TO GIVE US A FEELING

OF HOW FAR THE ELEVATED LEVELS GO.

WHAT WE ARE GETTING TO NOW IS THE REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE. THAT IS WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT CLEANING UP, THE SOILS, THE GROUND WATER AND STREAM SEDIMENT. FOR THE SOILS, EXCEPT FOR NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVES, ALL THE ALTERNATIVES ARE DOING THE SAME THING IN A DIFFERENT WAY. WE ARE ALL CLEANING UP SOIL WHICH IS ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION OF LEAD, TREATING IT ONE WAY OR ANOTHER AND DISPOSING OF IT ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

WITH THE SOILS, WE ARE ALSO GOING TO INCLUDE THE STREAM SEDIMENT. ONCE WE HAVE THE PROCESS SYSTEM SET UP ON SITE, WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO HANDLE THE STREAM SEDIMENTS AT THE SAME TIME. THESE ARE KIND OF BASIC AND REDUNDANT. WE ARE GOING TO EXCAVATE THE SOILS AND YOU WILL READ ABOUT THIS PROPOSED PLAN. TREAT ALL THE SOIL USING SOIL WASHING AND THAT'S EVERYTHING ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED, LANDFILL THE NONHAZARDOUS SOILS ON SITE AND BACKFILL WHATEVER IS CLEAN BELOW FIVE HUNDRED TO WHERE WE GOT IT FROM.

SOIL ALTERNATIVE C, WHICH IS GOING TO BASICALLY BE THE SAME THING EXCEPT WE ARE GOING TO TREAT THE SOIL USING SOLIDIFICATION STABILIZATION AND ALSO LANDFILL THE SOILS ON SITE. IF IT'S

THERE, WE WON'T BE ABLE TO BACKFILL ANY.

WHEN I SPEAK ABOUT THE SOIL, WE HAVE GOT TWO CATEGORIES. WE HAVE ALL THE SOIL WE EXCAVATE WHICH IS ABOVE THE ACTION LEVEL, ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION. THEN OUT OF THAT AMOUNT WE EXCAVATE, WE HAVE A CERTAIN PORTION WHICH IS GOING TO BE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL BECAUSE WE HAVE TESTED IT AND JUST LIKE THE SLAG WAS HAZARDOUS BASED ON THE FEASIBILITY TEST WE SPOKE ABOUT BEFORE, WE HAVE DONE A FEW INVESTIGATIONS ALONG WITH O'BRIEN AND GERE WHO DID SIMILAR WORK AND WE FOUND AT SOILS ABOUT TWO THOUSAND PARTS PER MILLION, IT'S LIKELY THE SOIL WOULD BE CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS WASTE BECAUSE OF ITS LEACHABILITY CHARACTERISTICS.

BASED ON THAT, WE MADE A CERTAIN VOLUME ESTIMATE THAT ABOUT A THIRD OF THE SOIL WE EXCAVATE IS GOING TO BE HAZARDOUS AND REQUIRE TREATMENT UNDER ANOTHER PART OF E.P.A. WHICH IS CALLED RCRA. WHAT RCRA DEALS WITH IS THE DISPOSAL AND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE. I'M SURE WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP YOU HAVE TO DEAL WITH RCRA ISSUES ALSO. WHEN WE GET TO THESE THINGS, DO THE SAME THING TO ALL THE SOILS REGARDLESS OF THEIR CHARACTERISTIC. IF IT'S ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED PARTS

PER MILLION, WE TREAT IT, WASH IT AND WE STABILIZE IT.

ALTERNATIVE D, WE TAKE WHAT IS ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION OF LEAD AND WE TAKE WHAT IS HAZARDOUS. WE ARE GOING TO RUN THE SAME TESTS ON THE BATCHES OF SOIL THAT WE RAN ON THE SLAG AND WHAT IS HAZARDOUS, WE ARE GOING TO TREAT USING SOIL WASHING. WE ARE GOING TO LANDFILL WHAT IS NONHAZARDOUS WHICH IS GOING TO BE THE CHUNK OF SOIL WHICH WE TOOK OUT WHICH WAS ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION BUT DID NOT FAIL THE LEACHABILITY TEST. SO WE WILL SAY, IF THAT'S TWO THOUSAND, WHAT WAS BETWEEN FIVE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND, WE ARE GOING TO PICK THAT UP INITIALLY AND PUT IT RIGHT IN THE LANDFILL. WHAT IS ABOVE TWO THOUSAND OR WHAT FAILS THE LEACHABILITY TEST, WE ARE GOING TO TREAT. AFTER IT'S TREATED, IF IT'S BELOW FIVE HUNDRED, BELOW OUR CLEAN-UP LEVEL, WE ARE GOING TO STICK IT BACK IN THE HOLE WHERE WE GOT IT FROM. IF IT'S ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED BUT PASSES THE LEACHABILITY TEST, WE ARE GOING TO LANDFILL IT ON SITE.

WHAT RCRA DOES, IT FORBIDS US FROM LANDFILLING CERTAIN MATERIALS WHICH ARE HAZARDOUS. ONCE WE PICK IT UP, WE HAVE TO DO

SOMETHING WITH IT. WE HAVE TO TREAT IT TO MAKE IT NONHAZARDOUS.

SOIL ALTERNATIVE E DOES THE SAME THING AS FAR AS TREATING ONLY THE HAZARDOUS PORTION OF THE SOIL BUT IT DISPOSES OF THE TREATED SOIL OFF SITE AND WE ARE GOING TO LANDFILL THE NONHAZARDOUS SOIL ON SITE.

ALTERNATIVE F, SIMILAR TO ALTERNATIVE E, WE DO THE SAME TYPE OF TREATMENT SYSTEM, TREAT EVERY, TREAT LANDFILL ON SITE. WHAT IS ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED, TREAT WHAT IS HAZARDOUS OF THAT AND PUT EVERYTHING WITHIN THAT SAME LANDFILL.

ALTERNATIVE G, WHICH IS BASICALLY PICK EVERYTHING UP ABOVE THE REMEDIAL ACTION LEVEL ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED AND SHIP IT SOMEPLACE ELSE FOR TREATMENT AND APPROPRIATE DISPOSAL.

SO THOSE ARE THE SOIL ALTERNATIVES. IT'S KIND OF COMPLICATED AND REDUNDANT. THERE IS MORE DETAIL IN THE PROPOSED PLAN. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, ASK ME AFTER THE QUESTION SESSION.

NEXT ALTERNATIVE FOR GROUND WATER, OF COURSE WE HAVE NO ACTION. JUST IT WOULD BE MONITORING. AGAIN, THIS IS ALSO, THEY ARE ALL PRETTY MUCH SIMILAR ALTERNATIVES. WE ARE PUMPING AND TREATING THE WATER IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER TO

GET THAT, TO RESTORE THE AQUIFER BELOW THE ACTION LEVEL OR NEW JERSEY DRINKING WATER STANDARD.

ALTERNATIVE C, WE LOOKED AT DIFFERENT WAYS OF AFTER WE TREAT THE WATER OF GETTING THE WATER BACK INTO THE GROUND OR DISPOSING OF THE TREATED WATER AFTER IT'S CLEANED. ALTERNATIVE B LOOKED AT AN INFILTRATION POND WHICH WOULD BE ABOUT TEN ACRES.

ALTERNATIVE D AND F LOOKED AT SIMILAR THINGS WHICH WERE BASICALLY A TRENCH AND LEACH FIELDS, WHICH ARE TWENTY AND THIRTY ACRES.

ALTERNATIVE E WOULD PUMP AND TREAT THE WATER AND DISCHARGE IT TO AN UNCONFINED AQUIFER. THERE ARE VARIOUS PROBLEMS WITH THAT BECAUSE IT'S A HIGH-WATER TABLE AS FAR AS IMPLEMENTING THAT.

GROUND WATER F WOULD DISCHARGE IT TO THE CONFINED AQUIFER. AND GROUND WATER G WOULD TREAT IT AND DISCHARGE IT TO A SURFACE WATER BODY AND WE BROKE THAT UP INTO TWO ALTERNATIVES, WHICH WOULD EITHER DISCHARGE IT TO ONE OF THE STREAMS OR TO THE DELAWARE RIVER. THOSE WERE THE ALTERNATIVES WE LOOKED AT FOR THE GROUND WATER.

FOR THE SEDIMENTS, WE SHOWED YOU ON THE OTHER MAP WHICH IS BASICALLY ANYTHING ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED, IT WAS EITHER NO ACTION OR WE PICK

IT UP AND TREAT IT WITH THE SOILS. SO THE, AGAIN, THE SOILS THAT SEDIMENTS WHICH WE EXCAVATED WERE INCORPORATED INTO THE TREATMENT SYSTEM FOR THE SOILS.

OF COURSE THIS WHOLE MEETING IS TO PRESENT E.P.A.'S PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE. I HAVE BROKEN IT DOWN INTO THE DIFFERENT MEDIA. THE SOIL, WE ARE PROPOSING TO EXCAVATE, ALTERNATIVE A, WHICH IS EXCAVATE ALL THE SOILS ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED, WASH THE PORTION OF THE SOILS WHICH IS HAZARDOUS THROUGH SOIL WASHING, LANDFILL ALL THE NONHAZARDOUS SOILS WHICH WOULD BE WHAT WE PICKED UP THAT WAS NOT HAZARDOUS TO BEGIN WITH AND WHAT WE WASHED WHICH WAS NOT HAZARDOUS AFTER TREATING AND BACKFILL WHAT WE HAD ALREADY TAKEN OUT, WHAT'S BEEN WASHED BELOW THE REMEDIAL ACTION TABLE OF FIVE HUNDRED.

FOR GROUND WATER G, WE ARE GOING TO PUMP AND TREAT, WE ARE PROPOSING TO PUMP AND TREAT AND DIRECTLY DISCHARGE THAT WATER INTO EITHER THE EAST OR WEST STREAM. WE WOULD LEAVE THE SPECIFIC SITING TO THE DESIGN PHASE. THE TREATMENT PROCESS WOULD BE SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT BECAUSE, FOR THE WEST STREAM, IT WOULD BE STRINGENT BECAUSE IT'S A FRESH WATER BODY BUT THERE ARE TRADE-OFFS FOR

IMPLEMENTATIONS FOR THAT.

AND THE STREAMS, BECAUSE THE ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SHOWED A CLEAN-UP LEVEL OF FIVE HUNDRED AS APPROPRIATE, WE CHOSE TO REMEDIATE THE STREAMS ABOVE THAT. JUST REAL BRIEFLY, THE STREAMS WOULD INCLUDE THE DRAINAGE CHANNELS NORTH OF 130 AND WHATEVER IS CONTAMINATED ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION IN THE EAST STREAM. THE WEST STREAM IS BEING, WILL BE UNDERTAKEN SHORTLY BY E.P.A., THAT REMEDIATION PROCESS.

AT THIS POINT, I'M GOING TO OPEN IT UP FOR QUESTIONS AND THE FIRST COMMENT, I SHOULD SAY WOULD BE FROM MY DISTINGUISHED COLLEAGUE, PAUL HARVEY, FROM THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

MR. HARVEY: I'M PAUL HARVEY, CASE MANAGER FOR NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THE DEPARTMENT CONCURS WITH THE SELECTED REMEDY AS DESCRIBED TONIGHT. HOWEVER, WE HAVE ONE CAVEAT. THE DEPARTMENT RESERVES CONCURRENCE ON THE LEAD SOIL CLEAN-UP NUMBER OF FAVOR HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION. SINCE THE DEPARTMENT IS IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING CRITERIA FOR THE CLEANUP OF LEAD IN THE SOILS, SO IT'S POSSIBLE THAT WHEN WE COME UP WITH OUR

NUMBER, OUR NUMBER MAY BE, FOR OFF-SITE CLEANUP FOR LEAD, MAY BE LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED.

A WOMAN: THE PROBLEM WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED WHEN THE WHOLE THING CAME ABOUT. WE HAVE TO BLAME D.E.P. FOR ALLOWING THAT TO OCCUR BECAUSE OF YOUR --

MR. GILBERT: LET ME SAY ONE GROUND RULE BECAUSE THIS HAS TO BE RECORDED BY LAW. BEFORE WE BREAK INTO A FREE-FOR-ALL, IF WE COULD JUST STATE YOUR NAME, WHERE YOU'RE FROM AND YOUR QUESTION SO THE STENOGRAPHER CAN RECORD ALL THIS BECAUSE WE ARE GOING TO USE THIS TO RESPOND TO ANY COMMENTS THAT COME UP IN ADDITION TO ANY WRITTEN COMMENTS. DO WE HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

MR. KYLE: MY NAME IS LESTER KYLE. I'M A RESIDENT OF THE TOWNSHIP AND A TAXPAYER. ON THAT MAP ON THE LANDFILL, WHY IS THAT NOT INCLUDED IN THE HAZARDOUS WASTE AREA?

MR. GILBERT: AS FAR AS THE SOIL CONTAMINATION?

MR. KYLE: YES.

MR. GILBERT: STEVE CAN SPEAK ABOUT THAT BUT BASICALLY THE LANDFILL WAS BROUGHT IN. CLEAN SOIL WAS BROUGHT IN TO THE LANDFILL.

MR. KYLE: THE LANDFILL ITSELF IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE SO MANY WATERING WELLS AROUND IT. AM I RIGHT BY SAYING FOURTEEN?

MR. GILBERT: STEVE CAN ANSWER THAT BETTER.

MR. HOLTZ: ON THE LANDFILL, YOU HAVE SIX MONITORING WELLS INITIALLY. SINCE THEN SIX MORE WERE ADDED AS OBSERVATION WELLS. AROUND THE SITE THERE'S A LOT OF WELLS.

MR. KYLE: THE REASON I BRING THIS UP, I COME UNDER SOME PRETTY GOOD SOURCE HERE SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT THERE'S BEEN SOME TESTING IN THOSE WELLS, LAB TESTS TAKEN OUT --

MR. GILBERT: WE TAKE MONITORING ALL THE TIME.

MR. KYLE: WHO GIVES THE ANALYSIS ON IT? DOES THE TOWNSHIP SEE THE READING ON IT?

MS. O'CONNELL: THE LANDFILL AREA WAS NOT PART OF OUR STUDY AREA FOR THIS PHASE OF THE PROJECT. THAT LANDFILL IS A CLOSED LANDFILL THAT IS REGULATED BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY AND N.L. IS MAINTAINING, OPERATING AND

SECURING AND PERFORMING SAMPLING AS NECESSARY UNDER THOSE TERMS. SO STEVE MAY BE ABLE TO SPEAK TO THAT.

MR. GILBERT: IF I CAN ANSWER YOUR QUESTION, WE DO GET THE ANALYSIS OF THE MONITORING WELL. ALL THAT DATA IS INCLUDED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD. THERE IS A COPY IN THE LIBRARY AND AS REQUESTED FROM THE LAST MEETING, WE SENT A COPY TO THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

MR. KYLE: I HAVE BEEN TOLD FIVE OF THEM ARE POISONED WITH HIGH READINGS OF ACID OR WHATEVER IS IN THEM.

MR. GILBERT: BASICALLY STEVE KNOWS WHAT COMES OUT OF THERE BETTER THAN I DO. BUT THERE IS A LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM WHICH IS A LINER AND SECOND LINER. ABOUT TWICE A WEEK THERE'S A PUMP THAT COMES.

MR. HOLTZ: THERE'S AN AUTOMATIC PUMPING SYSTEM. THERE'S A DOUBLE LINER SYSTEM LIKE A BATHTUB INSIDE A BATHTUB.

MR. KYLE: MY MAIN QUESTION IS DOESN'T THE TOWNSHIP HAVE QUALIFIED PEOPLE TO SEE THE READINGS OF THE ANALYSIS SO WE CAN MAKE OUR OWN JUDGEMENT? IF YOU'RE CLEANING UP THIS WHOLE MESS, WHY ISN'T THE LANDFILL BEING

CLEANED UP?

MR. GILBERT: THE LANDFILL IS BASICALLY A CONTAINING SYSTEM. THERE ARE LANDFILLS ALL OVER THE PLACE. IN FACT, THE SLAG WE TOOK OUT OF HERE IS TAKEN TO A LANDFILL SOMEPLACE ELSE. THE PURPOSE OF A LANDFILL IS TO CONTAIN WASTE.

MR. KYLE: WHAT PROOF DO YOU HAVE OF WHAT HAPPENED NINETEEN YEARS AGO WHEN THEY MADE THAT LANDFILL --

MR. GILBERT: I DON'T HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THAT.

MR. KYLE: WHAT IS UNDERNEATH THERE?

MR. GILBERT: ALL WE CAN BASE OUR ANALYSIS ON IS THE MONITORING DATA WE TAKE FROM THE WELLS, THE ANALYSIS WE TAKE FROM THE SOIL SAMPLES. THE SOIL ON TOP OF THE LANDFILL IS SOME OF THE CLEANEST SOIL AROUND BECAUSE IT WAS BROUGHT IN NEW PRETTY MUCH WHEN OPERATIONS WERE ALMOST OVER. AS FAR AS THE MONITORING WELL DATA, WE HAVE THE DATA. IT IS AVAILABLE. IT IS IN THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING. ANY TIME I TEST SOMEBODY'S WELL, I SEND A COPY TO MAYOR BRADFORD AND ALSO TO THE SALEM COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. OTHER THAN

THAT --

MR. KYLE: YOU HAVE ELEVEN CLEAN WELLS OUT THERE?

MR. GILBERT: THE WELLS WE HAVE TESTED AROUND, JUST AROUND THE LANDFILL?

MR. KYLE: YES.

MR. GILBERT: ONE OF THEM HAS COME UP ELEVATED CONSISTENTLY FOR ARSENIC. BEYOND THAT, MOST OF THEM, I THINK ALL OF THEM ARE WITHIN THE DRINKING WATER STANDARD.

MR. HOLTZ: THERE ARE ONE OR TWO OTHER WELLS THAT HAVE CONTAMINANTS IN THEM AS WELL. THESE SAMPLES ARE IN THE RECORD. AND ON THE GROUND WATER --

MR. KYLE: JUST SO OUR OFFICIALS HAVE SEEN THEM.

A GENTLEMAN: THE GROUND WATER SYSTEM THAT MICK IS TALKING ABOUT IS GOING TO, OR THE GROUND WATER PUMP AND TREATMENT, THERE IS GROUND WATER ABATEMENT SYSTEM THAT GOES AROUND THE FACILITY. THE E.P.A., WE HAVE TO GO THROUGH AND THE P.R.P. HAS TO GO THROUGH AND DEVELOP A PLAN FOR ACCLIMATING THIS PUMPING AND TREATMENT OF GROUND WATER. WITH THAT, WE HAVE TO LOOK AT THE DIFFERENT WELLS AROUND THE SITE THAT HAVE A

CONTAMINANT PROBLEM.

MR. KYLE: WHEN THE WHOLE THING IS SAID AND DONE, WHEN THIS IS CLEANED UP, THAT'S STILL GOING TO BE THERE THE REST OF OUR LIFE.

MR. HOLTZ: RIGHT NOW THE LANDFILL IS A CLOSED FACILITY. IT IS CAPPED.

MR. KYLE: IF THIS IS A SUPERFUND JOB CLEANUP AND YOU'RE THE E.P.A., WHY ISN'T THE WHOLE THING CLEANED UP?

MR. GILBERT: THE GROUND WATER IS WHAT WE ARE ADDRESSING. THE LANDFILL ITSELF IS NOT A PROBLEM. WE ARE ADDRESSING THE GROUND WATER. WE ARE GOING TO BE ADDRESSING THE GROUND WATER. THIS IS WHAT THE MAJOR THIRD OF THIS STUDY IS.

MR. KYLE: I SAID MY PIECE.

MS. O'CONNELL: IF YOU SAW THE AREA OF THE PLUME, THE GROUND WATER PLUME WILL BE PUMPED AND TREATED AND OUR ACTION LEVEL FOR THE GROUND WATER IS TEN PARTS PER BILLION OF LEAD AND ANY AREA WHERE WE DETECTED ABOVE THAT IN THE GROUND WATER WILL BE PUMPED, TREATED DOWN TO BELOW THE STANDARD AND OUR PROPOSAL IS TO

DISCHARGE IT, THE REMEDIATED TREATED WATER INTO THE STREAM TO MEET AMBIENT WATER LEVELS FOR THE STREAM THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED.

MR. KYLE: WHAT GUARANTEE DO WE --

MS. O'CONNELL: THERE IS A LONG-TERM MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE LANDFILL THAT WAS ESTABLISHED AS THAT LANDFILL WAS CLOSED. THERE WILL BE ONGOING LONG-TERM MONITORING IN AND AROUND THAT LANDFILL AS THERE HAS BEEN FOR THE LIFE OF THAT LANDFILL.

MR. GILBERT: I HAVE GONE OUT AND SAMPLED EVERYONE WHO IS ON WELL WATER.

MR. KYLE: THAT DECISION HAS BEEN DONE FOR YEARS. BUT WHAT I'M SAYING, WHAT PROOF DO YOU HAVE THAT NO LEACHING IS COMING DOWN FROM THAT DUMP?

MR. GILBERT: THE ONLY THING WE CAN MONITOR IS THE GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION.

MR. KYLE: IF THAT LEACHING GETS INTO THE AQUIDUCTS, SOUTH JERSEY IS GOING TO BE INFECTED, NOT JUST HERE.

MS. O'CONNELL: THAT

WILL CONTINUE EVEN AFTER WE COMPLETE THE GROUND WATER CLEANUP WHICH IS A LONG-TERM CLEAN UP TO MEET THE STANDARDS OF TEN PARTS PER BILLION. EVEN AFTER THAT, UNDER THE TERMS OF THE LANDFILL CLOSURE THAT N.L. HAS WITH THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, THERE WILL BE LONG-TERM MONITORING. GROUND WATER WILL CONTINUE TO BE MONITORED TO ENSURE THE LANDFILL IS DOING ITS JOB AND ITS JOB IS TO CONTAIN ALL THE MATERIALS THAT ARE WITHIN IT. YOU HAVE TO MONITOR TO ENSURE THAT IT'S WORKING.

MR. KYLE: I'M SURE THESE GENTLEMEN KNOW WHAT I'M TALKING ABOUT. IT'S STUFF LIKE THE WALLS. YOU CAN CONTAIN SO MUCH BUT THAT'S IT.

MR. GILBERT: ANY OTHER QUESTIONS?

MR. HACK: DAN HACK (PH) FROM BENJAMIN GREEN ROAD. THE WEST STREAM SIDE IS ON OUR PROPERTY. SO I'M CONCERNED ABOUT THAT. YOU WILL, YOU'RE SAYING THAT THAT WOULD DEFINITELY, THE SEDIMENT IN THE GROUND WILL BE TAKEN OUT OF THAT STREAM?

MR. GILBERT: YES. JUST HAD A MEETING, ACTUALLY I THINK IT WAS TUESDAY,

WEDNESDAY. THIS IS A GOOD MAP BECAUSE YOU CAN SEE EVERYTHING A LOT. YOU'RE ON BENJAMIN GREEN ROAD. SINCE THESE AREAS HAVE THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF CONTAMINATION, WHAT E.P.A. IS GOING TO DO IS CONDUCT A REMEDIATION ITSELF AGAIN WITH THE SAME PART OF E.P.A. WHICH DID MOST OF THE REMOVAL WORK. MOST OF YOU KNOW GENE DOMINIC. HE WAS ALSO DOWN. LAST WEDNESDAY WE MET WITH MAYOR BRADFORD, SALEM COUNTY MOSQUITO COMMISSION, DRAINAGE AUTHORITY IN THE AREA AND BASICALLY E.P.A. IS GOING TO COME IN, TAKE OUT CONTAMINATION JUST NORTH, JUST SOUTH OF PENNS GROVE PEDRICKTOWN ROAD DOWN TO ROUTE 130 ON A VERY, VERY FAST BASIS. WHEN I SAY FAST, WITHIN A FEW MONTHS, THE JOB SHOULD BE DONE. SO YOUR AREA --

MR. HACK: I'M VERY PLEASED WITH THE WAY THINGS ARE GOING OUT THERE NOW. IT'S GREAT. WE MOVED HERE THE YEAR THAT LEAD STARTED TO BUILD AND THAT STREAM WAS PART OF THE KIDS PLAYING. OF COURSE THEY WERE YOUNG AT THAT TIME. NOW IT'S GRANDKIDS AND OF COURSE, WE DON'T LET THEM GET CLOSE TO THE STREAM, BUT IT'S REALLY GREAT TO KNOW THAT THAT'S GOING TO BE CLEANED.

MAYOR BRADFORD: GEORGE

BRADFORD, MAYOR AND RESIDENT OF THE TOWNSHIP. JUST TO POINT OUT SO THE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDS HOW THIS IS NOW JOCKEYED UP TO A FRONT POSITION AS FAR AS WHAT IS GOING TO BE DONE NEXT.

MR. GILBERT: WE PROBABLY SPOKE ABOUT THIS AT THE LAST MEETING WE HAD. I THINK IT WAS A CONCERN. AND THE PROBLEM WE HAD AT THAT POINT WITH ADDRESSING THE STREAM WHICH BORDERED A LOT OF RESIDENCES, WE COULDN'T TAKE OUT THE STREAM AND CLEAN THE SEDIMENT WHILE THE SLAG PILES AND BUILDINGS AND ALL THE THINGS HIGH IN LEAD WERE STILL AT THE SITE. THEY ARE THE CONTAMINATED SOURCES. THAT WORK IS JUST ABOUT DONE. THE SLAG IS OUT. THE LEAD DEBRIS IS OUT. THE STUFF IS LEACHING OUT. ALL THAT IS LEFT IS THE BUILDING. OVER THE NEXT COUPLE OF WEEKS, YOU WILL BE AMAZED HOW MUCH THE SITE PHYSICALLY LOOKS DIFFERENT.

THE WAY IT CAME ABOUT IS MAYOR BRADFORD CAN SPEAK A LITTLE MORE THAN I CAN, BUT WE HAD A MEETING, LIKE I SAID, LAST TUESDAY TO WORK OUT THE LOGISTICS OF WHO WOULD DO WHAT AND WHEN AS FAR AS THE COUNTY WILL BE CUTTING THE ACCESS ROAD, CLEARING BRUSH AND TREES IN ORDER FOR US TO GET OUR EQUIPMENT BACK THERE TO TAKE OUT THE

CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS. AND WHAT GOES ON BEYOND THAT IS REALLY UP TO THE COUNTY. WE WANT TO TAKE EVERYTHING DOWN TO THE SAFE LEVEL OF FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION.

MAYOR BRADFORD: WHAT ACTUALLY WAS GOING ON, WE WERE WORKING ON THE MASSIVE NETWORK. DITCHING, MOVING FROM THE NEW ROAD AREA ALL THAT NETWORK ALL THE WAY UP TO ONE WHICH GOES INTO THE DELAWARE RIVER. THAT WAS A STOP-WORK ORDER PUT ON THAT LAST YEAR. THAT'S WHAT IS NOW HAS BEEN CLEARED SO THAT THE COUNTY IS GOING TO GO IN AND CLEAR AS THEY WERE, THEN THE E.P.A. WILL GO IN AND DO THE TREATMENT AND COUNTY WILL FOLLOW WITH INCREASING IT TO ITS PROPER LEVEL. SO, IN OTHER WORDS, THAT NETWORK IS GOING TO BE COMPLETED. IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE PUSHING OF THESE GENTLEMEN HERE, THIS COULD HAVE BEEN PUT OFF THREE, FOUR FIVE YEARS DOWN THE ROAD SO THEY HAVE DONE A MAGNIFICENT JOB OF JOCKEYING THIS TO THE FOREFRONT. WE APPRECIATE THAT.

MR. VINCENT: WILBERT HAMILTON VINCENT. AFTER YOU COMPLETE THE CLEANUP, HOW MANY YEARS ARE YOU GOING TO MONITOR THE STREAM?

MR. GILBERT: THE STREAM

CLEANUP OR THE CLEANUP OF WHAT WE ARE DOING NOW WITH THE SITE? MONITORING THE WEST STREAM AREA? THE WAY THIS IS GOING TO WORK, LIKE I SAID, THE PLANT AREA IS GOING TO BE DONE BY THE FALL. THE STREAMS ARE ALSO GOING TO BE DONE BY THE FALL OR LATE FALL. WHEN WE DO THAT WORK, WE ARE UNDER THE CONSTRAINT OF THE WEATHER. WE DIDN'T HAVE A GOOD TIME THIS APRIL. SO HOPEFULLY IT WILL BE NICE AND DRY WHEN WE ARE WORKING.

THE NEXT PHASE WILL BE THE REMEDIATION OF THE SITE SOILS, WHICH E.P.A. WILL, THAT'S WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT THE TREATMENT SYSTEM AND THAT TYPE OF WORK. THAT WILL TAKE MORE OF A DESIGN, NEGOTIATIONS AND WHATEVER ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM THE E.P.A. WILL USE TO GET THE WORK DONE WITH THE COMMUNITY. SO THE MONITORING WILL GO ON AT LEAST UNTIL THAT POINT, UNTIL ALL THE WORK IS DONE. ONCE WE HAVE REMOVED ALL THE SOURCES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO HERE, THE PLANT WHICH IS GONE, THE STREAM SEDIMENTS THEMSELVES AND THEN THE CONTAMINATED SOILS ADJACENT TO IT, I BELIEVE THERE'S A REQUIREMENT FOR A FIVE-YEAR REVIEW AFTER THE WORK IS CLOSED OUT.

FOR INSTANCE, THE WORK WE ARE DOING ON THE SLAG AND THE BUILDINGS NOW SHOULD BE DONE IN

THE FALL. WE WILL WRITE A CLOSE-OUT REPORT. THE CONTRACTORS WILL BE GONE. THE WORK WILL BE DONE. FIVE YEARS LATER, THERE'S AN OBLIGATION TO COME BACK AND REASSESS THE SITUATION TO MAKE SURE, WHAT WE ARE DOING NOW IS AN OPEN-AND-SHUT CASE. WHEN IT'S GONE IT'S GONE. THE GROUND WATER AND STREAM SEDIMENTS THERE IS MORE ROOM FOR FACTORS. THERE WILL BE ANOTHER CHECK IN FIVE YEARS AFTER EVERYTHING IS DONE.

MR. VINCENT: FIVE YEARS AFTER YOU FINISHED, YOU WILL COME BACK AND CHECK. IF YOU FIND THE STREAM CONTAMINATED, WHERE DO YOU GO, TO THE DUMP?

MR. GILBERT: THE DUMP IS UP HERE. WE HAVE TO FIND A LOGICAL PLACE. IF WE FIND CONTAMINATION UP HERE AND THE STREAM FLOWS THIS WAY, WE MAY BE LOOKING FOR A DIFFERENT SOURCE THAN THE DUMP. EVERYTHING IS A LOGICAL FLOW BASED ON SCIENCE AND WHERE CONTAMINANTS CAN ACTUALLY MIGRATE TO.

MS. O'CONNELL: IF DURING THE FIVE-YEAR REVIEW WE FIND ELEVATED LEVELS ABOVE OUR LEVEL OF CONCERN, WE WOULD TAKE SOME ACTION, APPROPRIATE ACTION TO ADDRESS THAT.

MS. COLLIN: SANDRA

COLLIN. YOU'RE SAYING IN FIVE YEARS. AT WHAT POINT DO YOU EXPECT TO BE DONE HERE, IF EVERYTHING GOES THE WAY IT IS PLANNED, AT WHAT POINT IS THAT CONSIDERED USABLE LAND FOR SOMETHING ELSE?

MR. GILBERT: A FEW THINGS GOING ON HERE, AS FAR AS WHEN THE FACTORY AREA WILL BE DONE, THIS PAVED AREA WHERE ALL THE PLANTS ARE, IF EVERYTHING GOES THE WAY IT'S GOING NOW WHICH IS PRETTY WELL, IT SHOULD BE, BY THE FALL OR EARLY OCTOBER, NOVEMBER.

MS. COLLINS: THE FACTORY SHOULD BE GONE.

MR. GILBERT: NOW, THIS SITE IS STILL GOING TO BE A NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SO I DON'T KNOW IF ANYONE WILL GO IN THERE AND OPEN UP A BUSINESS IN THERE AT THAT POINT. THE SOILS, DEPENDING ON, IF I COULD PUT THE SUMMARY ALTERNATIVES UP AGAIN, I THINK WE HAVE THE TIME FRAMES. THE ACTIVITIES ARE BASICALLY GOING TO TAKE BETWEEN TWO AND THREE YEARS. A LOT OF THEM CAN GO ON CONCURRENTLY.

MS. COLLINS: FROM THIS POINT?

MR. GILBERT: THIS IS FROM THE TIME WE WRITE OUR RECORD OF DECISION, A

DECISION DOCUMENT AND NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT OR COME TO A METHOD WHICH WE ARE GOING TO GO ABOUT DOING THAT WORK. WE COME TO AN AGREEMENT WITH THE P.R.P.'S, THE POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES FOR THE SITE. THOSE ARE THE PEOPLE DOING THE WORK RIGHT NOW. OR E.P.A. COULD TAKE THE ACTION, WE COULD TAKE THE ACTION OURSELVES. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF THINGS WE COULD DO. IF WE NEGOTIATE, THESE THINGS COULD TAKE UP TO A YEAR.

MS. COLLINS: BUT IN FIVE YEARS YOU'RE GOING TO BE BACK TO TEST?

MR. GILBERT: FIVE YEARS AFTER WE FINISH. FOR INSTANCE, WE WILL BE DONE WITH THE SLAG, THE WHOLE FACTORY THING IN OCTOBER. SAY EVERYTHING IS DONE BY THE END OF EARLY NEXT YEAR. WE GET OUR CLOSE-OUT REPORTS AND INSPECTION. FIVE YEARS AFTER THAT WE TAKE A LOOK AROUND, TAKE A FEW SAMPLES, TO MAKE SURE WHAT WE SAID IS DONE IS ACTUALLY DONE.

FIVE YEARS AFTER THIS WORK IS DONE, WE COME BACK. NOW, THE CAVEAT WITH THAT IS THE GROUND WATER SYSTEMS, IN GENERAL, WITH THE SOILS, ONCE IT'S DONE, IT'S DONE. THE STREAMS, ONCE THEY ARE DONE, THEY ARE DONE. ALL THE BUILDINGS, EVERYTHING ELSE, ONCE IT'S DONE, THEY ARE DONE.

IT'S CLEARLY DONE AND YOU CAN PREDICT HOW LONG IT WILL TAKE.

THE GROUND WATER SYSTEMS GENERALLY HAVE TO OPERATE FOR A WHILE, YEARS. WE DON'T REALLY KNOW UNTIL WE HAVE RUN MODELS AND ANGELO FROM O'BRIEN AND GERE ARE WORKING ON THAT. UNFORTUNATELY IT'S SOMETHING YOU GET TO IN THE DESIGN PHASE, WHEN YOU ACTUALLY SINK YOUR TEST WELLS, GET YOUR PUMP TESTS AND DATA WHERE YOU CAN PREDICT WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO THE CONTAMINATION ONCE YOU START PUMPING, HOW LONG IT TAKES TO BRING IT IN, REMOVE IT OR WE MAY GET TO THE POINT WHERE ALL WE CAN DO IS SAY CONTAIN IT.

MS. COLLINS: TO BUILD OR USE THAT LAND, WHO WOULD HAVE TO GIVE THE APPROVAL THAT IT IS USEABLE?

MS. O'CONNELL: THE LAND IS CURRENTLY OWNED BY NATIONAL SMELTING OF NEW JERSEY WHO ARE A BANKRUPT COMPANY. IT HAS NOT BEEN FORECLOSED UPON BY THE TOWN. SO THE LEGAL CONDITION OF ITS OWNERSHIP HAS TO COME UNDER CONSIDERATION. THE TOWN HAS NOT TAKEN THE PROPERTY AT THIS POINT THAT I'M AWARE OF. SO RIGHT NOW, IT'S SORT OF AN ORPHAN PROPERTY. SO THE LEGAL STATUS OF IT WOULD HAVE TO BE SORTED

OUT. AT THAT TIME, IF THE TOWN FORECLOSES ON IT, AND BECOMES THE OWNER, WHICH MAY BE A POSSIBILITY DOWN THE LINE.

MR. GILBERT: WE WOULD PROBABLY LOOK AT AGAIN, BECAUSE BASICALLY THE BUILDINGS, THE STREAMS AND THE SOILS, IT'S A FINITE PROBLEM, ONCE WE ARE COMPLETED WITH IT. THERE'S A PROCESS CALLED DELISTING WHERE SOMETHING THAT IS ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST, THE SUPERFUND LIST, GETS TAKEN OFF. ONE PROBLEM IS IF WE HAVE TO TREAT GROUND WATER FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, WHICH IS NOT UNFEASIBLE. THAT CERTAINLY SHOULD NOT PRECLUDE USE OF ALL THE AREA BECAUSE THE, OUT OF ALL THE WORK WE ARE GOING TO BE DOING, SOIL AND STREAMS, WE ARE DIGGING THINGS UP, THE GROUND WATER SYSTEMS, ONCE IT'S SET UP, IS THE LEAST INTRUSIVE. WE HAVE PUMPS, THE GROUND WATER MAINTENANCE SYSTEM WHICH IS ALREADY THERE WHICH STEVE SPOKE ABOUT. YOU PUMP IT UP, GET YOUR PLANT WORKING, AND YOU'RE RUNNING AND IT'S OUT OF THE WAY. SO I DON'T SEE A REASON, ONCE WE ARE DONE WITH THE SOIL, THAT IF SOMEONE SO DESIRED TO SET SHOP THERE TO DO SOMETHING ELSE, A BUSINESS --

MS. COLLIN: THERE'S NO PERMIT --

MS. O'CONNELL: E.P.A. DOESN'T OWN THE PROPERTY.

MS. COLLIN: I DON'T MEAN BECAUSE THEY OWN IT, WHOEVER, EVEN IF NATIONAL LEAD DECIDED THEY WANTED TO OPEN UP BUSINESS AGAIN THERE, IS THERE ANYTHING STOPPING THEM FROM DOING IT? IS THERE ANYTHING STOPPING THE TOWNSHIP FROM TAKING IT, PUTTING A SCHOOL THERE?

MR. GILBERT: ONCE IT'S BEEN CLEANED UP TO A SAFE LEVEL, AGAIN, WHAT WE WANT TO DO IS DO OUR JOB AND WALK AWAY FROM THE SITE AND COME AND CHECK THAT WE HAVE DONE OUR JOB. WE DON'T WANT TO BE BABYSITTING THESE THINGS FOREVER. JUST LIKE WITH THE BUILDING. WE WANT TO DO OUR JOB, CLEAN IT UP, GET OUT OF THERE AND THAT'S THE END OF THE PROBLEM FOR EVERYBODY. THERE WOULDN'T BE ANYTHING THAT WOULD PRECLUDE THIS. THERE ARE OPERATING FACILITIES NOW ON N.P.L. SITES.

MS. WAVERLY: ROSE WAVERLY, RESIDENT. NEW JERSEY D.E.P. ALLOWED NATIONAL SMELTING TO REOPEN. THEY COMPLETELY JUMPED OVER THE TOWNSHIP'S OFFICES AND WENT TO STATE LEVEL, WHICH GAVE THEM THE PERMITS TO COME

BACK IN AND OPERATE. COULD THIS OCCUR I THINK IS WHAT SHE IS REACHING FOR.

MS. COLLIN: RIGHT. THAT'S MY CONCERN. THEY CLOSED ONCE AND REOPENED.

MR. GILBERT: WHEN WE ARE DONE HERE --

MS. WAVERLY: MAYBE YOUR FRIEND WILL ANSWER.

MR. HARVEY: I REALLY DON'T KNOW BUT I STRONGLY DOUBT THE D.E.P. HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE NATIONAL SMELT COMING IN.

MS. WAVERLY: THEY ALLOWED THEM THE PERMITS.

MR. HARVEY: WE GIVE PERMITS TO, IT'S NOT OUR JOB TO ZONE OR THINGS LIKE THAT.

MS. WAVERLY: NO, BUT --

MR. HARVEY: I REALLY DON'T KNOW WHAT WAS INVOLVED WITH THAT.

MS. WAVERLY: WOULD YOU HAVE AN ASTERISK OR A SKULL OF BONES MAYBE NEXT TO THE PROPERTY SO THAT WHEN NATIONAL SMELTING SHOULD VISIT YOUR OFFICE AGAIN THAT IT WOULD SEND UP AN ALERT TO SOMEONE DOWN THE LINE? THEY DON'T DO

THAT?

MR. GILBERT: A LOT OF THIS STUFF THAT EVERYBODY IS SPEAKING ABOUT HAPPENED LONG BEFORE I WAS INVOLVED IN THIS BUSINESS AND AS FAR AS DERESTRICTIONS OR THINGS LIKE THAT, WHEN WE ARE DONE WITH THIS, IT'S NOT LIKE THERE'S GOING TO BE A BUILDING OR ANYTHING ELSE FOR ANYONE TO MOVE INTO. I'M SURE FROM THE TOWNSHIP LEVEL, YOU DON'T WANT ANYONE IMPOSING ANYTHING TO SAY YOU CAN'T USE THAT AS AN INDUSTRIAL SITE AGAIN. IN FACT, THE OPPOSITE IS WHAT I HAVE HEARD. YOU WANT TO KNOW WHEN YOU'RE GOING TO GET THIS THING BACK ON THE TAX ROLLS. AS FAR AS OPERATING PERMITS OR BUSINESS PERMITS, AS FAR AS THE E.P.A. IS CONCERNED, WE ARE OUT OF THAT. I DON'T KNOW HOW D.E.P.E. WORKS WITH THAT, BUT I DON'T BELIEVE THEY WOULD BE THE ISSUING AUTHORITY.

MR. KYLE: I HAVE ANOTHER QUESTION. MAYOR, WHEN YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT THE DUMP, THESE PEOPLE ARE BRINGING UP A GOOD QUESTION. FOR THAT PROPERTY TO EVER BE A TAX PROPERTY AGAIN, IF NATIONAL LEAD OR SUPERFUND DOES NOT CLEAN THAT DUMP UP, HOW COULD IT EVER BE ANYTHING AGAIN?

MR. HACK: WHAT WOULD YOU WANT TO DO WITH IT?

MR. HOLTZ: AS FAR AS THE PROPERTY NORTH OF THE RAILROAD TRACKS, I THINK THAT'S ANOTHER ISSUE.

MR. KYLE: LET ME CHANGE THE QUESTION. IS THAT DUMP ALWAYS GOING TO BE THERE AND NEVER GET CLEANED UP?

MR. HOLTZ: THAT DUMP IS A CLOSED FACILITY AND IT WILL BE THERE. UNLESS DURING OUR ROUTINE INSPECTIONS AND RECORDS OF THE STATE, WHICH WE SEND IN, INDICATES A PROBLEM, THEN, OF COURSE, WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO REMEDIATE OR ONE OF THE E.P.A. FIVE-YEAR REVIEWS. IF THERE'S A PROBLEM FOUND, AS MR. PEDRICK INQUIRED ABOUT, LET'S SAY IN THE STREAMS AND THEY COME BACK AND INVESTIGATE IT AND FIND THE DUMP, AS YOU CALL IT, TO BE A PROBLEM, THEN SOMETHING WILL -- IT'S A SECURED CLOSED LANDFILL. THEN, OF COURSE, SOMETHING WOULD HAVE TO BE DONE. BUT TO SIT HERE AND PREDICT, THE WAY IT SITS RIGHT NOW, IT WILL REMAIN.

MAYOR BRADFORD: PART OF THE SITUATION AND YOU'RE RIGHT, ROSE, THAT IS CONFUSED IS THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT WAS NATIONAL

LEAD, THE REMEDY OR SOLUTION WOULD MAINTAIN THAT SECURED LANDFILL.

MR. HOLTZ: YES.

MAYOR BRADFORD: THAT WAS THE REMEDY TO THAT SITUATION. IF SOMETHING ELSE DEVELOPS DOWN THE ROAD AS HE INDICATED, THEN THEY HAVE TO ACT ON IT. ISN'T THAT CORRECT?

MR. HOLTZ: THAT'S PARTIALLY CORRECT. TO BACK IT UP, WHEN N.L. SOLD THE FACILITY TO NATIONAL SMELT OF NEW JERSEY, AS MICK GILBERT POINTED OUT, THERE WAS A CONSENT ORDER SIGNED BY N.L., N.J. D.E.P. AND N.S.N.J. AND PARTIES, OR NATIONAL SMELT WHEN I SAY N.S.N.J., THAT CIRCUIT WAS THE RESPONSIBILTY FOR THAT SITE FOR BOTH THE LANDFILL SITE NORTH OF THE RAILROAD TRACKS AND THE SOUTH SIDE. N.L. RECEIVED SOME OF THOSE RESPONSIBILITIES SUCH AS CLOSING THE LANDFILL IN ACCORDANCE WITH RCRA, WITH D.E.P. OVERSIGHT, INSTALLING GROUND WATER ABATEMENT SYSTEM IN THE EVENT THERE WAS A PROBLEM.

AS FAR AS MAINTAINING THE LANDFILL AND FOLLOWING OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES, THOSE WERE TRANSFERRED TO N.S.N.J. WHEN N.S.N.J. FOLDED AND ABANDONED THE SITE, EVEN THOUGH N.L. DOESN'T OWN THE SITE, WE CAME IN AND WE HAVE BEEN MAINTAINING

THE LANDFILL SINCE THEN, HAVE BEEN PUMPING LEACHATE OUT OF IT TO MAINTAIN ITS INTEGRITY, MONITORING THE LEACHATE, MAINTAINING ANY ACTION OVER THE COURSE OF THAT WHICH IS REQUIRED. ONE YEAR WE LOST A COUPLE OF THE SIDE SLOPES FROM A HEAVY RAIN. THAT WAS WHEN B.F. GOODRICH LOST THE ROOF TO THEIR WAREHOUSE. THAT WAS REPLACED WITH FABRIC, PLASTIC AND STONE TO STABILIZE THOSE SLOPES. SO I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THAT ANSWERS THE QUESTION.

MS. WAVERLY: YES, THE LANDFILL WILL BE THERE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEARS. NOW, THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TRACK WILL NOT. THAT WILL ALL BE CLEARED AWAY.

MAYOR BRADFORD: TO CLARIFY WHAT MRS. COLLIN INDICATED, IS THE WORRY THAT ON THE SITE ITSELF, MRS. WAVERLY INDICATED PART OF THE PROBLEM OR THE FEELING WITH THE TOWNSHIP WITH D.E.P., WAS THE SITE WAS BANKRUPT OR CLOSED. IT WAS SOLD AND OVER THE OBJECTIONS TO THE TOWNSHIP, IT WAS GRANTED. IT WAS GIVEN TO THE NEW JERSEY SMELTING TO REOPEN. THAT'S WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT THERE. WE DON'T WANT TO SEE THAT KIND OF THING TO HAPPEN AGAIN. I DON'T THINK WE HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT NEW JERSEY SMELTING.

MS. O'CONNELL: THEY ARE IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAYOR BRADFORD: THEY ARE WANTED FOR THE EXPENSE ON THE LANDFILL.

MS. O'CONNELL: IN ADDITION, THEY BOUGHT THE N.L. FACILITY, THEY BOUGHT THE WHOLE FACILITY. THIS FACILITY WILL BE GONE COMPLETELY. THERE WILL BE NO SMELTING FACILITY. THERE WILL BE NO FACILITY OF ANY KIND REMAINING AT THE SITE AT THE END OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THIS PROJECT WHICH WOULD BE AT THE END OF THE YEAR. THERE WILL NOT BE A FACILITY THERE.

MS. WAVERLY: BUT THE GROUND WILL STILL REMAIN SO OTHER PEOPLE COULD COME BACK AND RECONSTRUCT ANOTHER SITE IS WHAT WE ARE AFRAID OF.

MAYOR BRADFORD: OBVIOUSLY THE TOWNSHIP IS INTERESTED IN THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THAT GET BACK AS AN INDUSTRIAL SITE. BUT OBVIOUSLY, WHAT WE HAVE TO BE CAREFUL OF IS THAT IT'S MONITORED.

NOW, THE GROUND WATER, I DON'T KNOW IF YOU KNOW ABOUT THE EXXON SITE, BUT THE EXXON SITE IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF A SITE THAT WAS UNDER OPERATION THAT HAD MONITORING WELLS CLEANED UP.

SO THEY DID AN EXCELLENT JOB. SO THIS CAN WORK VERY WELL.

MR. GILBERT: IT'S PART OF THE PROBLEM, THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM IN GENERAL INHERITS A LOT OF SITES, ORPHAN SITES OWNED AND OPERATED BY A COMPANY THAT WENT BANKRUPT, JUST LIKE THE SITE WE HAVE HERE, LEFT A BIG PILE OF JUNK FOR THE REST OF US TO DEAL WITH.

MAYOR BRADFORD: THE SAME OUTFIT HAD ANOTHER SITE IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA AND CLEANED IT UP UNBELIEVABLY.

MR. GILBERT: ALL WE CAN REALLY DEAL WITH IS THE SITUATION. I INHERITED IT AS PROJECT MANAGER AND PAUL ALSO INHERITED IT AND THAT'S A MESS AS I THINK WE COULD ALL AGREE. THINGS ARE GETTING A LOT BETTER.

MAYOR BRADFORD: ON THE PROPOSED LANDFILL, WHERE WOULD THAT BE POSITIONED?

MR. GILBERT: N.L.'S ENGINEERS WITH THE VARIOUS PLACES FOR SITING THE LANDFILL, WE ARE GOING TO PICK UP THESE CONTAMINATED SOILS AND PUT THEM SOMEWHERE. BASICALLY WE ARE LOOKING AT FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS, ONE IS LOGISTICALLY IT'S EASIEST TO TAKE

CARE OF, IS TO PUT IT RIGHT IN THIS AREA RIGHT HERE, WHICH IS NEXT TO THE EXISTING LANDFILL. IT'S NORTH OF THE RAILROAD TRACKS. WE COULD SITE IT. WE HAVE A FEW DOWN PROBLEMS HERE IS THAT IT IMPACTS ON WETLANDS AREA WHICH IS A BIG PROBLEM. WE CAN SITE IT HERE BUT IF WE SITE THE LANDFILL HERE, WE PRECLUDE, FOR THE MOST PART, FUTURE USE OF THIS AREA. WE ALSO SPENT A LOT OF TIME AND MONEY TO CLEAR OUT BIG PILES OF JUNK THAT WERE ALREADY THERE, THE SLAGS, THE BUILDINGS AND EVERYTHING ELSE. IT WOULD SEEM A SHAME IF WE COULD AVOID IT, ALTHOUGH IT'S A FEASIBLE OPTION TO PUT ANOTHER LANDFILL IN THIS AREA, THE INDUSTRIAL AREA. WE FELT THIS, WE AGREE WITH N.L. AT THIS POINT, ALTHOUGH THE SITING HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED YET. THE PROPOSED AREA THAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THE F.S., OUR ADDENDUM IS UP HERE. IT'S EASIEST TO MANAGE BECAUSE IT'S NEAR THE EXISTING LANDFILL. IT'S NOT GOING TO PRECLUDE ANY FUTURE USE OF THIS AREA, WHICH IS MOST LIKELY THIS IS WHERE THE ROAD FRONTAGE IS. IT'S OUT OF SIGHT. IT'S BACK, IT'S NOT NEAR WHERE PEOPLE ARE DRIVING BY. IT'S IN THE BACK IN A MORE PROTECTED AREA. THAT'S --

MS. O'CONNELL: I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO CLARIFY. THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

INCLUDES A TREATMENT OPTION FOR SOILS. AND WHAT WE ARE PROPOSING IS A SOIL-WASHING TECHNOLOGY TO TREAT THE MOST CONTAMINATED SOILS, THE SOILS WITH THE HIGHEST LEAD LEVELS WHICH ARE LEACHING LEAD TO TREAT THEM PERMANENTLY AND REMOVE THE LEAD FROM THAT SOIL FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL AND TAKE THE SOIL AFTER THE LEAD HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS PORTION OF THE SOIL AND PUT IT BACK ON THE SITE WHEN IT'S BELOW OUR REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVE, OUR OBJECTIVE OF FIVE HUNDRED PARTS PER MILLION. THE LESSER CONTAMINATED SOILS WHICH ARE OF CONCERN, ABOVE OUR RISK LEVEL OF FIVE HUNDRED, BUT ARE NOT LEACHING LEAD IN GREAT AMOUNTS WOULD BE LANDFILLED AT THE SITE. SO WHAT WE ARE LOOKING AT IS A HYBRID TYPE REMEDY WHERE WE HAVE A PERMANENT TREATMENT AND WE CAN PLACE BACK THE MOST CONTAMINATED SOIL AFTER THE LEAD HAS BEEN REMOVED AND WE CAN CONTAIN LESSER CONTAMINATED SOIL.

MAYOR BRADFORD: SO THE ONLY THING GOING INTO THE LANDFILL, WOULD BE THAT MATERIAL OF GREATER THAN FIVE HUNDRED PARTS TO WHAT POINT, TWO THOUSAND?

MR. GILBERT: TWO THOUSAND IS BASICALLY THE ONLY MATERIAL THAT DOES NOT LEACH. THAT IS NOT A RCRA HAZARDOUS

MATERIAL.

MS. O'CONNELL: WE HAVE ESTIMATED THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY A LITTLE LESS THAN THIRTY THOUSAND CUBIC YARDS OF CONTAMINATED SOILS ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED. AND OUT OF THAT, ABOUT ONE THIRD ARE ABOVE TWO THOUSAND. WE WOULD ESTIMATE THAT THE TREATMENT, THE PERMANENT TREATMENT WOULD BE DONE ON THESE HIGHER CONTAMINATED SOILS ABOUT TEN THOUSAND CUBIC YARDS. AND THE OTHER TWENTY CUBIC YARDS WOULD BE CONTAINED IN A LANDFILL.

MR. GILBERT: IT'S ACTUALLY A LITTLE MORE BECAUSE WE ARE INCLUDING ABOUT SEVENTY-NINE HUNDRED CUBIC YARDS --

MAYOR BRADFORD: WOULD THAT LANDFILL THEN BE MONITORED?

MR. GILBERT: IT WOULD BE MONITORED JUST LIKE THE OTHER. I BELIEVE ANGELO COULD SPEAK ABOUT THE DESIGN. IT WOULD BE A LAND SYSTEM MONITORED. REALLY WITH THE LANDFILL WHAT YOU HAVE TO MONITOR IS THE LEACHATE AND THE GROUND WATER AROUND IT.

MAYOR BRADFORD: IS THE REASON FOR THIS IN LANDFILLING BETWEEN THESE TWO POINTS, FIVE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND, IS IT

BECAUSE IT'S CHEAPER? IS THAT THE REASON IT'S NOT WORTH IT IF YOU'RE GOING TO BE CLEANING ALL OF THAT ABOVE TWO THOUSAND?

MR. GILBERT: WE LOOKED AT THE OPTION OF TREATING EVERYTHING. WE LOOKED AT THE OPTION OF TREATING EVERYTHING. WHAT WE WENT AND DID WAS GO BACK TO SAY WHY ARE WE TREATING THIS STUFF? AND IT REALLY GOES BACK TO WHAT LARRY SAYS. WE HAVE TWO REASONS. WE HAVE ALL THE RISK SCENARIOS WHICH IS REALLY THE ROOT OF HOW WE DEVELOP THE CLEAN-UP LEVEL, BASED ON VARIOUS EXPOSURE PATHWAYS, THROUGH WATER, DERMAL, INGESTION, BREATHING IT IN AND EATING IT. THE LANDFILL WILL ISOLATE THAT. WE ARE CUTTING OFF THE PATHWAYS. WE ARE CUTTING OFF THE PATHWAY FOR RISK. WE ARE CUTTING OFF THE PATHWAY FOR EXPOSURE.

BUT THE SECOND CAVEAT IS, ACCORDING TO RCRA, THE LAW WHICH GOVERNS HAZARDOUS WASTES, ONCE WE PICK SOMETHING UP WHICH IS HAZARDOUS, WE CAN'T STICK IT BACK IN THE LANDFILL WITHOUT TREATMENT. WE NEED TO TREAT THAT. SO THAT'S WHY WE CHOSE THIS REMEDY. WE ARE CUTTING OFF THE PATHWAY. WE ARE CUTTING OFF THE EXPOSURE. WE ARE CUTTING OFF THE RISK TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT BUT

WE ARE TREATING WHAT WE ARE OBLIGATED TO TREAT UNDER THE NATION'S HAZARDOUS WASTE LAWS. DOES EVERYONE FOLLOW THAT?

MS. O'CONNELL: WE HAVE NINE CRITERIA WE LOOKED AT WHEN WE DEVELOPED ALL OF OUR ALTERNATIVES. WE DID LOOK AT AN ALTERNATIVE WHICH TREATED ALL OF THE SOIL UNDER SOIL WASHING. AND BASED ON OUR ANALYSIS OF OVERALL PROTECTION AND RISK, AND COST IS ONE OF THE NON CRITERIA, AND THIS IS ALL PRESENTED IN THE PROPOSED PLAN, WE SELECTED THIS HYBRID ALTERNATIVE WITH A PARTIAL CONTAINMENT OF SOME OF THE SOIL AND A PERMANENT TREATMENT FOR THE WORST OR THE HIGHEST RISK OF SOILS AT THE SITE. AND COST WAS ONE OF NINE FACTORS WE LOOKED AT IN ANALYZING THIS REMEDY VERSUS TREATMENT OF ALL THE CONTAMINATED MATERIALS.

MAYOR BRADFORD: I JUST WONDER, IF YOU COMPARED IT WITH SETTING UP WITH A LINER WITH MONITORING, THE TOTAL COST --

MS. O'CONNELL: WELL, COST OF TREATMENT IS QUITE EXPENSIVE TOO. THE F.S. REPORT AND ADDENDUM GOES TO A VERY DETAILED COST ANALYSIS. THESE REMEDIES ARE QUITE EXPENSIVE. OUR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE WITH RESPECT

TO SEDIMENT, THE SOIL AND THE GROUND WATER COMES IN JUST A LITTLE BELOW TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS AND WE LOOKED AT SOME OF THE OTHER ALTERNATIVES CAME IN AT A MUCH HIGHER COST. THE LINER, THE LANDFILL IS NOT INEXPENSIVE EITHER. IT INCLUDES A LINER ON THE BOTTOM AND CONTAINMENT, MONITORING, LAYERS OF DRAINAGE AND SEEDING AND INGRADING IT. IT IS NOT A SMALL, IT WOULD NOT BE A SMALL TASK. IT'S NOT MERELY THROWING IT IN THE BACK. IT WOULD BE A VERY CAREFULLY ENGINEERED LANDFILL TO ASSURE THAT THE PURPOSE OF CONTAINMENT IS MET. AND TREATMENT AS WELL IS ALSO EXPENSIVE.

MAYOR BRADFORD: I WOULD STILL THINK, AND I'M SPEAKING ON WHAT I HAVE READ AND LOOKED OVER, AT THIS POINT IN TIME, I WOULD CERTAINLY PREFER IT ALL BE TREATED.

MR. GILBERT: WE HAVE TO LOOK AT AGAIN WHAT WE ARE GAINING BY TREATMENT. WE ARE SAYING THE REASON WE ARE PUTTING IN A LANDFILL TO BEGIN WITH IS TO STOP THE EXPOSURE. STOP EVERYONE FROM TOUCHING IT, EATING IT OR BREATHING IT. ONCE WE HAVE DONE THAT, AS FAR AS E.P.A. IS CONCERNED, THE CRITERIA, WE HAVE STOPPED THE RISK. WE STOPPED THE PATHWAY.

I DON'T KNOW IF YOU REMEMBER WITH THE

SLAG, ORIGINALLY, WE COULD HAVE JUST LEFT IT. WE STOPPED THE PATHWAY. IT HAPPENS WE WERE ABLE TO WORK THINGS OUT IN A WAY --

MAYOR BRADFORD: AND OUR PREFERRED TREATMENT THERE WAS THAT GET IT OUT.

MR. GILBERT: RIGHT, BUT AGAIN --

MAYOR BRADFORD: I DON'T HAVE A PROBLEM WITH IT STAYING IF IT'S TREATED ALONG WITH ALL THE REST THAT IS MORE HAZARDOUS AND REPLACED. I CAN'T --

MS. O'CONNELL: THE RISK FROM THE HIGHER CONTAMINATED SOIL IS THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO LEACH AND MAY LEACH DOWN INTO GROUND WATER, WHICH WE MUST STOP THE SOURCE TO THE GROUND WATER. THE LESSER CONTAMINATED SOILS ARE RISK. THEY ARE RISK FROM CONTACT, FROM INGESTION, FROM CONTACT WITH HUMANS, CONTACT WITH BIOTA AND PLANTS. THAT RISK CAN BE ADDRESSED BY REMOVING THAT SOIL. THOSE SOILS ARE NOT A HIGH RISK OF LEACHING INTO GROUND WATER. THEY ARE BASED ON LEACHABILITY TESTS WE HAVE DONE. THEY PASS A STANDARD THAT WE HAVE AND THEY ARE NOT CHARACTERIZED AS HAZARDOUS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR LEACHING CHARACTERISTIC. THEY DO POSE A RISK TO

HUMANS WHO COME INTO CONTACT WITH THEM THAT IS UNACCEPTABLE. SO BY A COMBINATION, BY ADDRESSING THE RISK THROUGH A COMBINATION OF REMOVING THOSE SOILS THAT ARE NOT LEACHING AT A HAZARDOUS LEVEL AND CONTAINING THAT SO NOBODY, NO ECOLOGICAL RECEPTOR OR HUMAN RECEPTOR IS LIKELY TO COME INTO CONTACT WITH A SECURE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM AND TREATING THE PRINCIPAL THREAT, WHICH IS THE MOST HIGHLY CONTAMINATED SOIL, A COMBINATION OF HANDLING IT LIKE THAT WE THINK IS APPROPRIATE TO ADDRESS THE RISK.

MAYOR BRADFORD: WHO WOULD MONITOR THIS, E.P.A.?

MS. O'CONNELL: THE LANDFILL WOULD BE MONITORED OVER TIME.

MR. KYLE: WHO PAYS FOR IT?

MS. WAVERLY: TAXPAYERS.

MS. O'CONNELL: THIS ACTION TO DATE HAS BEEN PRIVATELY FUNDED. THE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES HAVE FUNDED BOTH PARTS OF THIS ACTION. A DIFFERENT RESPONSIBLE PARTY, E.P.A., HAS PERFORMED OVERSIGHT. BUT ALL OF THE ACTIVIES HAVE BEEN PRIVATELY FUNDED TO DATE. THAT IS OUR

GOAL, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, TO IDENTIFY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND TO ENTER INTO LEGAL AGREEMENTS WITH THEM TO HAVE PRIVATE DOLLARS PAY FOR THIS.

MR. KYLE: WE ARE COMPLAINING ABOUT ONE LANDFILL AND YOU WANT TO MAKE ANOTHER.

MR. GILBERT: WE HAVE TO LOOK AT WHAT OPTIONS WE HAVE. NOBODY WANTS A LANDFILL SITTING HERE BUT REALISTICALLY, WE CAN'T, I DON'T THINK WE WOULD BE ABLE TO MOVE ALL OUR WASTE INTO A LANDFILL IN PENNSYLVANIA WHICH IS WHAT WAS HAPPENING TO THE SLAG. THERE IS A FINITE AMOUNT OF SPACE. NEW JERSEY AS A WHOLE, HAS SOME OF THE TIGHTEST LANDFILL REGULATIONS IN THE COUNTRY. I THINK THE TIGHTEST, ASIDE FROM SOME PLACES IN CALIFORNIA.

MAYOR BRADFORD: IF I UNDERSTAND WHAT THE QUESTION IS, I DON'T KNOW IF YOU READ WHAT I AM SAYING. IF YOU'RE TREATING WHAT IS ABOVE THAT LEVEL, I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY ALL OF IT WOULDN'T BE TREATED? WHY EVEN HAVE TO HAVE A LANDFILL BECAUSE IT'S NOT THE FACT, I'M NOT ARGUING THE POINT THAT YOU'RE GOING TO PUT THAT SOIL, AFTER IT'S TREATED, BACK. I'M NOT ARGUING THAT ALL. I'M JUST SAYING, WHY NOT DO IT ALL?

MR. GILBERT: ONE OF THE CRITERIA WE HAVE TO EVALUATE IS COST.

MAYOR BRADFORD: IS COST, OKAY.

MR. GILBERT: YOU'RE ABSOLUTELY RIGHT.

MAYOR BRADFORD: THAT REALLY COMES DOWN TO IT.

MR. GILBERT: IF YOU LOOK AT THE PROPOSED PLAN, THE ISSUE OF COST --

MR. KYLE: YOU DON'T LIVE HERE. WE DO.

MR. GILBERT: I KNOW. WE CAN ONLY WORK ON WHAT WE CAN. I THINK I HAVE BEEN PROJECT MANAGER HERE FOR THREE-AND-A-HALF YEARS. I'M DOWN HERE A LOT. I AM CONCERNED WITH WHAT IS GOING ON.

MR. KYLE: YOU HAVE DONE A FABULOUS JOB CLEANING IT UP. BUT CLEAN IT ALL UP.

MR. GILBERT: YOU'RE SAYING CLEAN IT UP AND TAKE IT SOMEPLACE ELSE.

MR. KYLE: YOU'RE LEAVING HALF A DUMP AND MAKING ANOTHER DUMP. THAT'S ALL YOU'RE DOING. YOU HAVE ALL THE

BUILDINGS GOING TO GROUND LEVEL AND YOU STILL HAVE ANOTHER LANDFILL. THAT'S NOT SMART.

MR. GILBERT: AGAIN, WE ARE OBLIGATED UNDER LAW TO LOOK AT CERTAIN THINGS. ONE OF THE EVALUATION CRITERIA IS COST. THE DIFFERENCE IN COSTS --

MR. KYLE: IF YOU HAVE A HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE --

MS. O'CONNELL: WE ARE NOT SAYING IT COULDN'T BE DONE BUT BASED ON OUR EVALUATION OF PROTECTIVENESS AND COST AND OTHER CONSIDERATION WHICH WE HAVE TAKEN IN EFFECT, FUTURE LAND USE AND OTHER CONCERNS OF THE TOWN, WE ARE ALSO HERE TONIGHT TO LISTEN TO WHAT YOUR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE IS TOO. WE HAVEN'T SELECTED THE FINAL REMEDY BUT WE ARE EXPLAINING TO YOU THE REASONS WHY WE HAVE SELECTED THIS AS A PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE. WE ARE TAKING ORAL COMMENTS TONIGHT. WE WILL BE TAKING WRITTEN COMMENTS IN FROM ANY INTERESTED PARTIES AND THAT WILL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT PRIOR TO THE SELECTION OF THE FINAL ALTERNATIVE.

MR. KYLE: I BACK THE MAYOR'S PROPOSAL ONE HUNDRED PERCENT.

MS. O'CONNELL: THE COST

DIFFERENTIAL IS TWENTY-TWO MILLION VERSUS ELEVEN POINT FIVE MILLION DOLLARS. THAT IS SIGNIFICANT COST DIFFERENTIAL JUST FOR THAT ONE ASPECT. THAT IS ONE OF THE THINGS WE HAVE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

MR. KYLE: HOW MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DID THEY MAKE WHEN THEY MADE THIS MESS?

MS. O'CONNELL: I DON'T KNOW.

MR. KYLE: ASK THEM.

MR. VINCENT: ARE YOU LIMITED ON MONEY?

MR. GILBERT: WITH REGARD TO CLEANUP OR THE WORK WE ARE DOING NOW?

MR. VINCENT: ARE YOU LIMITED? DO YOU HAVE A CERTAIN AMOUNT AVAILABLE OR NOT?

MR. GILBERT: THE WAY WE WORK IS WE HAVE TO EVALUATE THE ALTERNATIVES ON ALL THESE NINE CRITERIA.

MR. VINCENT: I UNDERSTAND THAT.

MR. GILBERT: WE HAVE TO PICK AN ALTERNATIVE THAT WE FEEL BALANCES THE CRITERIA, REGARDLESS OF COST. I DON'T WANT TO SAY

WE ARE LIMITED BUT COST IS ONE OF THE FACTORS WE PUT IT IN. IT'S NOT LIKE IF I HAVE A FIXED BUDGET. THE WORK WE ARE DOING SO FAR, THE ONLY E.P.A. EXPENSE IS MY SALARY AND MY OVERSIGHT CONTRACTOR'S SALARY. THE WORK HAS BEEN DONE BY THE PRIVATE PARTIES.

MS. O'CONNELL: OUR PRIMARY CRITERIA IS PROTECTIVENESS. WE COULD NEVER PICK AN ALTERNATIVE THAT ISN'T PROTECTIVE.

MR. VINCENT: I ASKED YOU WERE YOU LIMITED ON THE AMOUNT OF MONEY. HE ANSWERED THE QUESTION. I HAVE ONE MORE. THE TWO ADJOINING SITES WHICH THIS GENERAL PUBLIC FEEL ARE CONTAMINATED --

MR. GILBERT: WHICH SITES?

MR. VINCENT: EXXON, PIONEER POWER COMPANY. BOTH ARE UP FOR SALE. IF SOMEONE WANTS TO BUY THOSE AND THEY ASK THE QUESTION, ARE THESE SITES CONTAMINATED? WHICH DEPARTMENT DO YOU GO TO TO GET AN ANSWER?

MR. GILBERT: IF WE HAVE NOT INVESTIGATED IT, PAUL, YOU CAN ANSWER IT BETTER, I WOULD RECOMMEND THEY GET AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT DONE. I THINK THEY ARE DONE

BY PRIVATE PARTIES. PART OF THAT WOULD BE INVESTIGATING THE STATE RECORDS. IF IT'S NOT ON THE SUPERFUND SITE AND IT'S NOT AN OPERATING FACILITY, WE DON'T HAVE RECORDS OF IT NOW.

MAYOR BRADFORD: AS I UNDERSTAND IT, EXXON SITE HAS A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH AS I UNDERSTAND IT.

MR. VINCENT: THAT WAS FROM THE RESERVOIR WHICH THEY BURNED INTO?

MAYOR BRADFORD: YES.

MR. VINCENT: I'M TALKING ABOUT THE TOTAL SITE. THIS IS ADJACENT TO IT.

MAYOR BRADFORD: BUT I'M SAYING THE EXXON SITE THAT YOU MENTIONED --

MR. VINCENT: IS CLEAR OF LEAD?

MAYOR BRADFORD: YES. THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN A CLEAR BILL OF HEALTH. THE PUMPING OPERATION ACTUALLY IS ALSO DOWN NOW. THEY DON'T EVEN HAVE TO DO THAT.

MR. VINCENT: ABOUT HALF AN ACRE. THEY CLEANED THAT UP?

MAYOR BRADFORD: YES.

MR. VINCENT: THEY

DIDN'T CLEAN THE REST OF THAT UP. THAT'S WHY I ASKED.

MAYOR BRADFORD: I'M TELLING YOU WHAT I WAS TOLD BY THE COMPANY. HOW MANY WELLS WOULD BE USED IN THIS PROPOSED LANDFILL?

MR. GILBERT: WELLS FOR THE LANDFILL?

MAYOR BRADFORD: MONITORING WELLS, WHATEVER YOU WOULD NEED TO MONITOR THE LANDFILL.

MR. GILBERT: ANGELO, HAVE YOU DETERMINED THAT?

A GENTLEMAN: NO, THAT WOULD BE BASED ON THE FINAL SITE AND SIZE.

MR. GILBERT: FROM THE SCALE, THIS IS THE EXISTING LANDFILL. IT'S ABOUT SIX ACRES. THE ADJOINING LANDFILL WILL BE A LITTLE UNDER THREE. AS YOU CAN SEE, WE HAVE FOURTEEN WELLS AROUND THE EXISTING LANDFILL.

MR. HOLTZ: FOURTEEN.

MR. GILBERT: AND THE NEW LANDFILL WOULD BE WEDGED RIGHT IN HERE. WE ALREADY HAVE WELLS IN THIS AREA TO BEGIN WITH.

MAYOR BRADFORD: IT

WOULD NOT BE A DOUBLE LINER? IS THERE A BETTER LINER THAN THIS DOUBLE LINER THAT THEY HAVE?

A GENTLEMAN: IT WOULD BE BUILT TO THE STANDARDS OF 1993 AS OPPOSED TO THE STANDARDS OF 1980.

MR. HOLTZ: 1977 IS WHEN THE OTHER ONE WAS DESIGNED.

MR. GILBERT: PAUL, YOU SAID THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE NEW JERSEY SOLID WASTE LANDFILL?

MR. HARVEY: RIGHT.

MS. COLLIN: THE THINGS THAT YOU'RE MOVING NOW, IS THAT, YOU'RE TAKING THE METAL DOWN. I CAN HEAR IT DROPPING. BUT ARE YOU TAKING THAT OUT IN WHOLE PIECES OR IS THAT BEING GROUND UP? HOW IS THAT LEAVING?

MR. GILBERT: THE PICTURES OF THE ROLL-OFFS WEREN'T THAT GREAT. THERE WAS ONE PICTURE WHERE THERE WAS A GUY CUTTING WITH A TORCH. WHAT THEY ARE DOING, THERE IS A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF STEEL, A LOT OF EYE BEAMS, SHEETING, THINGS LIKE THAT. THEY ARE BEING SEGREGATED. THERE ARE SOME ALUMINUM GALBESTOS, THINGS THAT ARE HAZARDOUS GOING OFF TO A SEPARATE LANDFILL BUT THE STEEL IS BEING CUT UP INTO PIECES

THAT WOULD FIT INTO A BOX, LIKE A THIRTY-YARD DUMPSTER, TWENTY-YARD DUMPSTER.

MS. COLLIN: WHEN ALL THAT IS DROPPING, IT'S MAKING A LOT OF DUST IN THE AIR. IS THERE ANY DANGER?

MR. GILBERT: WHAT HAPPENED, BEFORE WE STARTED THE DEMOLITION, THE FIRST THING THEY DO IS GO THROUGH AND VACUUM THE ENTIRE BUILDING OUT. THEY VACUUM IT OUT WITH A BIG HUGE VACUUM.

MS. COLLINS: I REMEMBER THAT BUT IT'S DUSTY AGAIN. THERE IS A DIFFERENT DUST THAT SEEMS TO BE COMING.

MR. GILBERT: THEY HOSED IT DOWN, GOT THE DUST OUT OF THE BUILDING, THE LIGHT DUST AND WHAT IT IS NOW IS A LOT OF ROAD DUST. A BIG PART OF WHAT HAPPENS, MY OVERSIGHT CONTRACTOR MOHAND IS HERE. HIS JOB BASICALLY IS TO CONTROL, MAKE SURE THE CONTRACTORS ARE DOING, CONTROLLING THESE CONDITIONS. THERE WERE A COUPLE OF PICTURES OF GUYS WITH HOSES. WHAT THEY ARE DOING IS, THEY ARE HOSING THE AREA DOWN AND TRYING TO KEEP THE DUST DOWN.

MS. COLLIN: IS THERE ANY DANGER TO THAT STUFF IN THE AIR?

MR. GILBERT: WE RUN AIR MONITORING AS WE ARE WORKING. IT'S REAL TIME AIR MONITORING. WE TAKE THE SAMPLE. I DON'T BELIEVE WE FOUND ANY AIR VIOLATIONS AT THIS POINT. AGAIN, THIS IS GOING ON, YOU KNOW, RIGHT WHERE THE WORK IS GOING ON. THE WORK IS MONITORED WITH AIR MONITORING SO THAT IS GOING ON RIGHT WHERE THE WORK IS GOING ON. AIR DISBURSES ONE OVER THE SQUARE OF THE DISTANCE AS FAR AS THE DENSITY OF WHATEVER THAT IS. I DON'T WANT TO GET INTO THAT. BUT BASICALLY IT GOES, IF WE ARE MONITORING RIGHT WHERE THE WORK IS BEING DONE, AND WE FIND THOSE ARE SAFE LEVELS, IT FOLLOWS THAT IT'S SAFE. YOU MAY SEE DUST. A LOT OF PROBLEMS IS THE DUST IS --

MS. COLLIN: IT DOESN'T SEEM TO BE DIRT ANYMORE. IT SEEMS TO HAVE A DIFFERENT TEXTURE.

MR. GILBERT: SLAG IS WHAT YOU USED TO SEE BEFORE. THAT IS ALL GONE. THERE IS A LOT OF AREA THAT USED TO BE GRASS BUT BECAUSE OF THE TRUCK TRAFFIC AND BECAUSE OF THE WORK, THE GRASS IS GONE AND THERE IS A BIG PARKING LOT WHERE THE TRUCKS DRIVE THROUGH. IT'S A LOT OF DIRT AND STUFF LIKE THAT IS WHAT YOU'RE SEEING. WE TRY TO MAKE THE BEST EFFORT TO KEEP THE

SURFACES WET. THAT'S THE GUYS WITH HOSES AND TRUCKS TO SPRAY WATER ON IT. WE TAKE EVERY EFFORT WE CAN TO KEEP THE DUST DOWN. THAT'S MOHAND'S JOB BECAUSE THE DEMOLITION WORK, THE CONTRACTORS KNOW WHAT IT IS THEIR DOING WITH THE DEMOLITION. THEY ARE VERY, VERY GOOD AT IT. THE ONLY THING WE ARE WATCHING THEM FOR IS CONTROLLING THE DUST AND CONTROLLING THE WATER. AGAIN, AT THIS POINT, MOST OF THE LEAD IS OUT. IT'S MORE DEMOLITION JOB.

MS. COLLIN: IS THERE ANY PLAN TO TEST THE SOIL OF THE RESIDENTS AROUND THE AREA AGAIN? MY PARTICULAR SOIL HAS NOT BEEN DONE SINCE '88. JUST TO SEE IF ANY OF THIS IS DISSIPATING INTO THE AIR AND COMING BACK DOWN?

MR. GILBERT: WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

MS. COLLIN: ON PENNS GROVE PEDRICKTOWN ROAD ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE SITE, DOWN. THE HOUSE THAT SITS ON THE ROAD.

MR. GILBERT: DO YOU HAVE THE TOMATOES OUT FRONT?

MS. COLLIN: NO.

MR. GILBERT: THE NEXT PHASE, ONCE WE START DOING THE SOIL CLEANUP, IT'S GOING TO BE REMEDIAL DESIGN. THAT'S WHEN WE GO

AND TAKE A DOZEN SAMPLES FROM THE ENTIRE LENGTH HERE. WE GO AND TRY TO GET SPECIFIC. THE SOIL DATA WE TOOK IS IN THE RI REPORT. THERE'S A BETTER MAP IN THERE. IT SHOWS THE SOIL LOCATIONS AND A BETTER MAP --

MS. COLLIN: ALL THAT SEEMS TO BE ON THAT SIDE OF THE ROAD.

MR. GILBERT: WE CAN CERTAINLY GO BACK AND RETEST IT DURING THE DESIGN.

MS. O'CONNELL: THE SAMPLES WE HAD, WE SAMPLED ABOUT A ELEVEN OR TWELVE DIFFERENT RESIDENCES, ACROSS THE STREET AND BACK AND AROUND AND ALL OF THE RESIDENTIAL SAMPLES INDICATED LEVELS BELOW FIVE HUNDRED, MOST OF THEM WERE BELOW THREE HUNDRED.

MR. GILBERT: A LOT OF THEM WERE BELOW SEVENTY. SEVERAL OF THESE RESIDENCES --

MS. COLLIN: THEY HAVEN'T BEEN DONE SINCE '88.

MAYOR BRADFORD: AS A REQUEST, WOULD YOU CONSIDER THAT?

MS. O'CONNELL: WE CAN CONSIDER THAT AS PART OF THE DESIGN.

MS. WAVERLY: THE PEOPLE NEED THE WELLS DONE TOO.

MR. GILBERT: I SENT THE DATA TO MAYOR BRADFORD. I ALSO SENT A COPY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

A GENTLEMAN: I LIVE RIGHT ACROSS THE ROAD. I STILL HAVE A WELL. THEY PROMISED IT WOULD BE TESTED LAST YEAR AND THEY WON'T COME. THEY WON'T COME BECAUSE I WASN'T HOME THE DAY THEY WANTED TO COME AND THEY WON'T COME BACK.

MR. GILBERT: YOU LIVE ON THIS ROAD.

A GENTLEMAN: RIGHT ACROSS FROM THE PLANT.

MS. O'CONNELL: YOUR WELL WAS NEVER SAMPLED? DO YOU HAVE WELL WATER OR CITY WATER.

A GENTLEMAN: I HAVE WELL WATER. THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE DONE IT LAST YEAR.

MR. GILBERT: DID THEY CALL YOU?

A GENTLEMAN: YES, BUT I WAS WASN'T HOME THE DAY THEY WANTED TO COME. I

HAVE HAD IT CHECKED. I PAID FOR TO HAVE IT DONE BECAUSE YOU PEOPLE REFUSED TO DO IT.

MR. GILBERT: I DON'T KNOW IF WE REFUSED.

A GENTLEMAN: YOU REFUSED ME THREE TIMES. THE CITY AND STATE.

MR. GILBERT: I DID PERSONALLY?

A GENTLEMAN: THE COUNTY HAS REFUSED ME. E.P.A. HAS REFUSED ME AFTER ASSURING ME I HAD WOULD BE CHECKED EVERY YEAR.

MS. O'CONNELL: COME UP AFTER THE MEETING AND GIVE US YOUR ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

MR. GILBERT: I DON'T KNOW WHY WE DIDN'T GET YOU, SIR.

A GENTLEMAN: BECAUSE I WAS NOT HOME THE DAY THEY WANTED TO DO IT. THEY COULD NOT COME BACK. I WAS NOT HOME.

MR. GILBERT: WE WILL HAVE TO COME DOWN FOR TWO AND-A-HALF HOURS. I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE MY WELL CHECKED.

MS. O'CONNELL: OKAY.

MR. BUVIA: MY NAME IS STEVE BUVIA. SPECIFICALLY, ARE THE STREAMS

SEDIMENTS TO BE DONE FIRST AND THEN AFTER THAT YOU WILL COME THROUGH AND PUMP THE GROUND AREA, TREAT IT AND THEN DISCHARGE THE TREATMENT OR WILL YOU BE DISCHARGING INTO THE STREAM FIRST AND THEN DREDGING THE SEDIMENTS?

MR. GILBERT: STREAM SEDIMENTS FIRST. LET ME MAKE SOMETHING CLEAR. THE STANDARDS FOR DISCHARGING THE SURFACE WATER BODY, ESPECIALLY FRESH WATER SURFACE BODY LIKE THESE STREAMS ARE MUCH MORE STRINGENT THAN DRINKING WATER STANDARDS. THE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS FROM THE STATE IS NOW TEN PARTS PER BILLION. THE STANDARD IS TO DISCHARGE INTO A FRESH WATER STREAM IS THREE POINT TWO PARTS PER BILLION. WE ARE NOT DISCHARGING IT CLEANER THAN IT WOULD BE TO DRINK.

A GENTLEMAN: THE CONCERN THE INCREASED STREAM FLOW WOULD RESULT IN DOWNSTREAM MIGRATION OF CONTAMINANTS. ALSO, ANOTHER QUESTION, WHEN YOU DREDGE THE STREAM BED, WILL THAT BE A PERMANENT TREATMENT OR WOULD YOU BE RECONSTRUCTING IT TO ORIGINAL PROFILE?

MR. GILBERT: ORIGINAL PROFILE, HOWEVER, THE SALEM COUNTY MOSQUITO COMMISSION WHICH IS DOING A MUCH LARGER DRAINAGE

PROJECT IS DRAINING ALL THIS AREA HERE MAY CHOOSE TO CHANGE IT. BASICALLY THE WAY WE ARE GOING TO WORK WE DON'T WANT TO BE DUPLICATIVE OF WHAT THEY ARE DOING. WE WANT THEM TO COME IN AND STAKE OUT WHERE THEY ARE GOING TO DIG FIRST. THEY ARE GOING TO CLEAR THE ROAD AND PUT STAKES IN. WE DON'T WANT TO CLEAR ONE PATH WHERE IT MAY EXIST AND FIND THEY ARE GOING TO DIVERT IT TO ANOTHER PLACE WHICH IS ALREADY CONTAMINATED.

MAYOR BRADFORD: ONCE THEY DO THEIR LEVEL, THEN THE COUNTY WILL COME BACK.

MR. GILBERT: THAT'S WHY I HAD THE MEETING WITH THEM LAST WEEK BECAUSE WE WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT EVERYBODY ON BOARD KNOWS WHAT EACH OF US ARE DOING.

MAYOR BRADFORD: THEN THE LANDFILL, BACK TO THE LANDFILL, IT'S NOT, A FINAL DECISION HAS NOT BEEN MADE FOR ITS PLACEMENT AND NUMBER OF WELLS OR MONITORING CAN'T BE DONE AT THIS POINT. ESTIMATED SIZE IS THREE ACRES.

MR. GILBERT: ABOUT THREE ACRES.

MAYOR BRADFORD: I WOULD LIKE IT TO BE ON RECORD THAT I STILL THINK THAT WE

NEED TO EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITY OF TREATING ALL OF IT AND USING WHATEVER WE CAN TO PUT BACK. AND POSSIBLY ELIMINATING THE LANDFILL ALL TOGETHER. COST WISE, I CAN UNDERSTAND THAT IT MAY BE MORE COSTLY, BUT IN THE END RESULT, I DON'T THINK IT WOULD BE THAT DIFFERENT IN WHAT IT WOULD COST TO PUT THE LANDFILL INTO EXISTENCE.

MR. GILBERT: THE COST WE PUT INTO THE DOCUMENT, AGAIN, WE ARE ONLY WORKING ON WHAT THE FEASIBILITY STUDY DID AND ANGELO DEVELOPED MOST OF THE COSTS. WE MADE SOME MODIFICATIONS BASED ON VOLUME AND A FEW OTHER THINGS BUT THE ASSUMPTIONS THAT ANGELO AND HIS ENGINEERING CREW DID WE KEPT AS FAR AS COST, AS FAR AS CONSTRUCTION OF THE TREATMENT SYSTEM, AS FAR AS CONSTRUCTION OF THE LANDFILL. AND THAT'S BASICALLY ALL WE HAVE TO GO ON. THEY SEEM WITHIN THE RANGE OF REASONABILITY. SOME OF THEM SEEMED A LITTLE HIGH. SOME OF THEM SEEMED A LITTLE LOW, BUT AS FAR AS ENGINEERING JUDGEMENT, IT'S, NO ONE CAN SAY IN BLACK AND WHITE WHAT SOMETHING IS GOING TO COST OR NOT GOING TO COST UNLESS IT'S TOTALLY ABSURD.

MS. O'CONNELL: ANYBODY ELSE? WE THANK EVERYBODY FOR THEIR INTEREST. IF

ANYBODY HAS ANY ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS, THEY CAN GIVE US A CALL. OUR ADDRESS IS IN THE PROPOSED PLAN. IF YOU WANT TO SUBMIT ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS DURING YOUR PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD, WHICH AGAIN, RUNS INTO AUGUST 20TH, AND OUR PHONE IS ALWAYS OPEN. YOU CAN GIVE US A CALL AT ANY TIME IF YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS OR QUESTIONS ABOUT ANYTHING YOU SEE GOING ON OUT THERE. AND AGAIN, THANK YOU, EVERYBODY, FOR COMING.

MS. HARRIS: IF YOU HAVEN'T SIGNED IN, WOULD YOU SIGN IN SO WE CAN KEEP YOU ON THE MAILING LIST.

MAYOR BRADFORD: FOR THOSE RESIDENT CAN ALSO CONTACT THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING WITH QUESTIONS THAT WE CAN ANSWER.

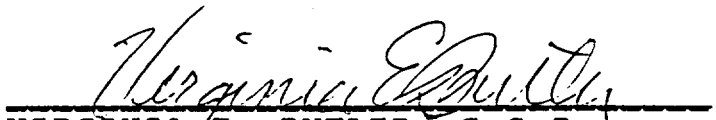
MR. GILBERT: THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING GETS A COPY OF EVERYTHING.

(MEETING ADJOURNED)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, VIRGINIA E. BUTLER, A NOTARY PUBLIC AND CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY AS TAKEN STENOGRAPHICALLY BY AND BEFORE ME AT THE TIME, PLACE AND ON THE DATE HEREINBEFORE SET FORTH.

I DO FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I AM NEITHER A RELATIVE NOR EMPLOYEE NOR ATTORNEY NOR COUNSEL OF ANY OF THE PARTIES TO THIS ACTION, AND THAT I AM NEITHER A RELATIVE NOR EMPLOYEE OF SUCH ATTORNEY OR COUNSEL AND THAT I AM NOT FINANCIALLY INTERESTED IN THIS ACTION.



VIRGINIA E. BUTLER, C.S.R.
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW JERSEY
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JUNE 15, 1994
DATE: AUGUST 19, 1993